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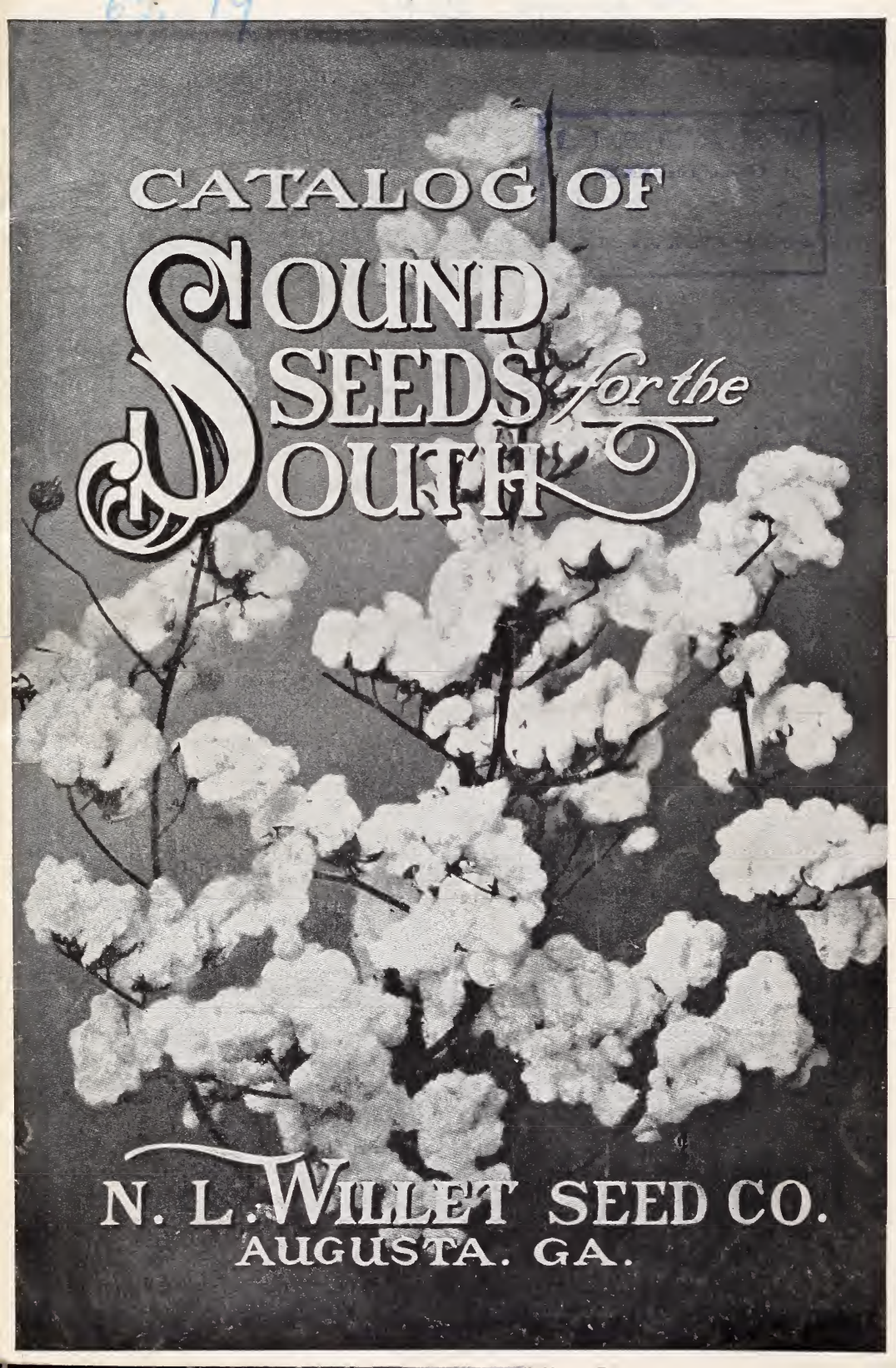

CATALOG OF
SOUND SEEDS for the SOUTH
N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA. GA.

TO SUCCESSFULLY GROW

ALFALFA, CLOVERS, PEANUTS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES

And Other Legumes

To Increase Your Yield (Oftentimes Double It), and to Improve Your Soil, Use

THE MULFORD NITRO-GERM

Scientifically Prepared and Tested

SMALL COST—LARGE RETURNS—EASY TO USE—NO LABOR EXPENSE

ALFALFA

Uninoculated Inoculated

Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with **The Mulford Nitro-Germ.** All other conditions identical. **THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.**

1915 Prices Are Greatly Reduced Over Last Year's Prices

The Mulford Nitro-Germ consists of pure, tested cultures of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn out fields.

The United States Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of H. K. Mulford Co., of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., with the same degree of care as Mulford Antitoxins, Vaccines, Serums, etc., which are standard all over the world.

Be sure to always specify the particular legume for which **The Mulford Nitro-Germ** is desired, otherwise we will not know how to fill your order.

VETCHES	COW PEAS
ALFALFA (Lucerne)	SOY BEANS
CRIMSON CLOVER	PEANUTS
SWEET CLOVER	VELVET BEANS
WHITE CLOVER	SWEET PEAS
RED CLOVER	GARDEN PEAS
ALSIKE CLOVER	GARDEN BEANS
MAMMOTH CLOVER	LIMA BEANS
BURR CLOVER	BEGGAR WEED
CANADA FIELD PEAS	

Prices

The Mulford Nitro-Germ is supplied for the varieties of legumes indicated, at the following prices:

¼-acre Size (garden size)	$ .50
1-acre Size	1.50
5-acre Size	5.00

At "$1.00 per acre" (in a 5-acre package) every farmer can afford to use these bacteria germs for legumes.

(Not returnable)

Write for special prices on 25 acres or more, assorted.

Why buy expensive commercial nitrates (nitrogen costs 20c a pound) when you can grow legume crops and thus increase the yield and at the same time replace the nitrates, enrich and renovate the soil by nature's own method. Turned under as green manuring five tons of Crimson Clover is worth, in nitrogen cost to you, $9.00; Hairy Vetch, $11.00; Alfalfa, $12.00, and Burr Clover, $17.00 per acre. Increase your legume crops with **Mulford Nitro-Germ!**

FOR SALE BY

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

849 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia

SOUND SEEDS FOR THE SOUTH

INTRODUCTORY

NOTE! The farmer who wishes to diversify his crops in 1915, should read this catalogue as a whole. It will put him in the way for Mixed Home-feeding Farming.

THE "WILLET PLAN" IS TO SATISFY

Whether you are a new customer or a patron of years' standing, we assure you of our earnest co-operation to satisfy you, to keep you satisfied and to retain you as a permanent buyer of "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS."

Our aim is to make our business improve, to grow better seeds every year so our customers will have better, more profitable gardens and farms year after year.

We wish you to feel that we have a greater interest in you than merely filling your orders—we want you to feel that we are as much concerned about the success of your crops on your farm or in your garden as if we were in a partnership with you.

We want to so conduct our business and serve you that you will not only be a customer, but a friend.

We invite you to buy your seeds of us and get the benefits of the "WILLET PLAN." We feel sure that it will form business relations between us of long tsanding.

WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS

Every lot of seeds that we receive is given a careful germinating test to enable us to ascertain its vitality. If any are found low in vitality they are destroyed or used for stock feed. The packets we put up contain seeds of the same good quality as those sold in larger quantities.

We try new varieties before we list them to the public. Many are offered to us each year, but few of them pass the critical tests which we give them. You may feel assured that the sorts listed in this catalog have good qualities that recommend them.

In looking through this catalog keep in mind the fact that "WILLET'S SOUND SEEDS" are especially selected for the South.

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for their patronage in the past and hope for a continuance of same in the future, and those who have never dealt with us before we assure you that a trial order will be greatly appreciated and promise to use our very best endeavors to give satisfaction in every respect.

Respectfully yours,

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

January 1, 1915. Augusta, Ga.

WILLET'S LITERATURE. We issue free the following. Get them!

Willet's January Spring Catalog.
Willet's August 15th Fall Seed Catalog.
Willet's November Cotton Seed Catalog.
Willet's "Every Week" Price Current.
Willet's Poultry Catalog.
Willet's Spray Materials, Pumps, and Insecticides.

Photographs Wanted! Send us your photographs of your fancy home-grown plants, field and vegetables. Name the type, and productivity.

PHOENIX PRINTING COMPANY, AUGUSTA, GA.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GA.

1915—SPRING CATALOG—1915

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

The Prices Quoted in this Catalog are Net. We offer no premiums, discounts or gratuities. This list cancels all previous quotations.

Remittances should be made by Express Money Order, P. O. Money Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order. We do not ship plants C. O. D.

Accounts. Parties having no account with us—who order goods without remittance—must furnish satisfactory reference. Augusta reference preferred on account of the shorter delay pending investigation.

We Forward as Customer Directs, by express, freight or parcel post. When no shipping instructions are given we send according to our judgment.

We Deliver Free by express, parcel post or freight, our option to any express office, postoffice and freight station in the United States, all Vegetable and Flower seed sold by the packet, ounce and up to ¼ lb. Purchasers pay transportation on one pound, pints, quarts, pecks, half bushel, etc. If these are wanted sent by parcel post add postage as noted below.

We do not guarantee safe delivery by parcel post unless sufficient postage is sent to insure, which is only five cents on packages amounting to $25.00, as packages lost by mail we cannot be responsible for, or make claim unless insured.

Special Express Rates. We have obtained from the Southern Express Co. a special express rate on seeds shipped from us to our customers. The special rate is equivalent to a reduction of about one-third from the regular rates, and on shipments of less than 30 pounds we can, in most cases, ship by express as cheap or cheaper than by freight. As a rule, we can ship 15 pounds of seeds, or a peck of peas, or beans, or corn to any point reached by the Southern Express Co. for 35 cents.

Note. The prices quoted in this catalog are those ruling at time it is printed. All Garden seed, and especially Field Seed, such as Grains, Clovers, and Vetches, etc., are liable to fluctuate in price, depending on market conditions and supplies. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will fill all orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

Errors in the Filling of Orders. We use the greatest care in filling, checking and packing orders. Should anything be accidentally omitted we will promptly forward same when advised. Keep a duplicate copy of your order for comparison.

We Cannot Guarantee the Results of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out—therefore:

N. L. Willet Seed Co. give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

Germination Test. Never plant a crop of any kind of seed without first testing them for germination. Put the seeds between the folds of a heavy newspaper, thoroughly wet. Keep the newspaper damp for a week and note results.

WEIGHT	1st ZONE	ZONE	ZONES						
	LOCAL RATE	ZONE RATE (50 M.)	2d 150 M.	3d 300 M.	4th 600 M.	5th 1000 M.	6th 1400 M.	7th 1800 M.	8th Rate Over 1800 M.
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25						
22 pounds	.16	.25	.26						
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27						
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28						
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29						
26 pounds	.18	.30	.30						
27 pounds	.18	.31	.31						
28 pounds	.19	.32	.32						
29 pounds	.19	.33	.33						
30 pounds	.20	.34	.34						
31 pounds	.20	.35	.35						
32 pounds	.21	.36	.36						
33 pounds	.21	.37	.37						
34 pounds	.22	.38	.38						
35 pounds	.22	.39	.39						
36 pounds	.23	.40	.40						
37 pounds	.23	.41	.41						
38 pounds	.24	.42	.42						
39 pounds	.24	.43	.43						
40 pounds	.25	.44	.44						
41 pounds	.25	.45	.45						
42 pounds	.26	.46	.46						
43 pounds	.26	.47	.47						
44 pounds	.27	.48	.48						
45 pounds	.27	.49	.49						
46 pounds	.28	.50	.50						
47 pounds	.28	.51	.51						
48 pounds	.29	.52	.52						
49 pounds	.29	.53	.53						
50 pounds	.30	.54	.54						

Parcel Post also to the following points, considered as of the 8th Zone

Alaska	Cuba
Canada	Guam
Canal Zone	Hawaiian Islands
Mexico	Philippine Islands
Republic of Panama	
Pago-Pago, Tutuila Island } Tau - - Manua Island }	Samoa
U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China	

CUSTOMERS PLEASE NOTICE

If Goods Are Wanted by Parcel Post, Postage Must Be Added as per Table Below, Except for Those We Offer to Deliver Free as Above.

Regarding Domestic Parcel Post within the United States and Possessions—which now includes Seeds, Plants, Bulbs and Roots.

For all merchandise mailable by Parcel Post offered in this catalog see the opposite Parcel Post table, so that extra for postage can be remitted according to Zone distances as below.

Weight Limit. The weight limit within the Local, 1st and 2nd Zones is now fifty (50) pounds, within the other Zones the weight limit is twenty (20) pounds and the size limit seventy-two inches (72) for combined length and largest girth.

For small packages, weighing 4 ounces or less, a special rate of 1c per ounce or fraction is provided covering all zones. A package weighing over 4 ounces and not more than 16 ounces is charged at the "First Pound" rate.

Important. In remitting postage always add it to the foot of the order as a separate item—this will help to avoid mistakes.

The local postmaster will inform you what zone you are in from Augusta and you can add for postage accordingly.

Calendar for Monthly Operations in the South

What to Plant and When to Plant for Each Month in the Year

JANUARY

For the Garden—Manure and prepare the soil for later and hardier crops. Prepare land for Irish Potatoes next month. Top dress asparagus beds with manure, also give dressing of salt and kainit. Plant asparagus roots, and cabbage plants. Plant early crop of English Peas. Plant onion sets, shallots, carrots, kale, radish, spinach, and turnips. Plant in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting early cabbage, collards, lettuce, beets and cauliflower. Prune your vines, fruit trees, hedges, etc. Spray fruit trees with Willet's Insecticides. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass; pansy and other flower seed in hot beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm—Vetches, oats and wheat can be sown, also rye and bearded barley for grazing or for green crop. Top dress fall sown grain. If weather will permit use every effort to prepare land for spring crops. Send in your orders for seed so as to have them on hand at the proper time for sowing.

FEBRUARY.

For the Garden—Finish dressing asparagus beds. Plant out asparagus roots and cabbage plants. Plant in hot beds egg plant, pepper and tomatoes for later transplanting. Plant artichokes, Irish potatoes, English peas, horseradish and onion sets. Later in the month early corn can be planted. Asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, collards, celery, cress, mustard, parsnip, parsley, radish, salsify, spinach, and turnips can be sown. Finish pruning and transplanting your vines and trees. Do not forget to spray. Transplant strawberries. Hardy flower seed can be forwarded either by sowing in hot beds, or in pots, or boxes in the house, for later transplanting. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—Prepare and bed sweet potatoes for slips. Sow Canada field peas, oats, vetches, rye and bearded barley. Towards the end of the month grasses and clovers can be safely put in. Sow beardless barley; can be cut in April, makes an excellent crop for hay or grain, no danger in feeding, as it is free from beard. It will come off in time to plant cotton or corn. Sow dwarf Essex rape for early green grazing. Early corn can be planted now.

MARCH

For the Garden—This is an active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seed. The sooner most of them are sown, the better. Continue to set out asparagus roots for new beds. Plant English peas for succession. Transplant cauliflower, cabbage, lettuce from hot beds. Sow your herbs in garden. Plant asparagus, beets, early cabbage, corn, carrots, cauliflower, celery, collards, egg plant, Irish potatoes, kale, lettuce, mustard, okra, parsley, parsnips, pepper, radisnes, spinach, spring turnips, tomatoes, and salsify. Late in the month plant a few snap beans. Tomato plants may be transplanted for early use if protected. Prepare land for cantaloupes, cucumbers and squash. Continue to plant strawberries. Sow and transplant your hardy flower seed. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. In case of cold spells protect the blossoms of your fruit trees with smoke. Spray your trees if necessary.

For the Farm—Sow spring oats, Canada field peas, clover and grasses of all kinds can be planted, the earlier the month the better. Sow beardless barley, can be cut June 1st or before, makes an excellent crop, comes off in time for cotton or corn. Sow tobacco seed. Plant artichokes for hogs, also dwarf Essex rape. Put in your first crop of Spanish peanuts. This is the month for planting corn. The majority of it should be put in by the 20th. Get your land in condition for planting cotton next month.

APRIL

For the Garden—Look after your asparagus beds, replant the seeds that were planted the preceding month if necessary to secure a good stand. Many of them can be planted for later crops. Plant garden corn and snap beans every two or three weeks for succession. Transplant egg plant, pepper and tomatoes. Plant cantaloupes, musk melons, squash and cucumbers. Lawn grass can be planted any time this month, the earlier the better. Sow your flower seed. Dahlias, gladiolus and canna bulbs can be set out. Plant sunflower seed in every vacant corner of your place. It not only beautifies it, but makes a valuable seed for poultry in the fall. Look after your orchard, and if necessary, spray.

For the Farm—(The cotton planting month)—Grasses and clovers can be planted early in the month. Plant corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice; watermelons can be planted; all sorghums, millets and fodder can be planted during this month, likewise cow peas, velvet and soy beans for early crops. Plant sweet potatoes. Set out tobacco plants. Plant sugar beets, and mangel wurtzel for winter feeding. Kaffir corn, milo maize and shallu make fine feed for poultry in the fall.

MAY

For the Garden—Late this month transplant celery; winter cabbage, tomatoes, etc., can be set out. They must be well watered and protected from the sun. Continue to plant corn and snap beans. Table peas and running beans should be planted. Late cabbage and cauliflower can be sown for transplanting in the fall.

For the Farm—Plant sugar beets and mangel wurzel for winter feeding, also sorghums, millets can be planted now, likewise cow peas, corn, cotton, chufas, peanuts, rice and velvet beans and soy beans can be planted; also sweet potatoes and pumpkins. Get your oats harvested and land in condition to plant corn and King cotton seed the following month.

JUNE

For the Garden—Continue to transplant winter cabbage, celery plants and tomatoes for late crop, water and protect well from the sun; continue to plant corn and snap beans; also plant running beans and table peas. Winter cabbage seed can be sown now if protected and watered. Prepare ground for turnips.

For the Farm—Sow millets, sorghum, cow peas, soy beans, velvet beans, peanuts and chufas. Plant your late corn and King's early cotton. Mangel wurzel beets can be sown. Sweet potato slips set out.

JULY

For the Garden—Make preparation for fall garden. Gather and store your onion sets and shallots and Irish potatoes. Put in another crop of beets. Plant rutabaga and turnips. Replant cabbage and celery. Get your ground ready for winter cabbage. Sow collards for transplanting in the fall. Plant cucumbers for pickling, and get your fall crop of Irish potatoes in.

For the Farm—Sow German millet, cow peas and soy beans. Put in last crop of Spanish peanuts. Plant Mexican June corn. Sow corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Crimson and burr clover can be sown in the last plowing of corn or cotton, for winter grazing or as a soil improver. Sow dwarf Essex rape for greens and grazing.

AUGUST

For the Garden—Snap beans, lettuce, spinach, carrots, salsify and turnips may be planted, also cucumbers for pickling. Finish planting your fall crop of Irish potatoes. Set out your late crop of tomato plants and earth up your celery. Cauliflower and broccoli may be set out for winter use. Set out cabbage and collard plants for fall. Late in month English peas can be successfully planted.

For the Farm—Crimson clover should be sown. It makes an excellent hay crop and grazing, and a wonderful soil improver if turned under. Rye and bearded barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing. Rye can be planted as a cover crop and turned under. Beardless barley can be planted last of the month and cut in October and November, followed by other grain crops. Towards the end of the month sow vetches and rape. Grasses can be put in. Alfalfa and clovers can be successfully planted.

SEPTEMBER

For the Garden—Carrots, kale, beets, chard, lettuce, spinach, radishes, turnips, salsify, parsnip and parsley can be sown. Cabbage seed planted in the open for transplanting early in the spring. Set out collards, winter cabbage. Put out onion sets for your early crop. Strawberry beds should be prepared and plants set out. Sow Willet's evergreen lawn grass. Some early flowering bulbs can be planted.

For the Farm—Sow beardless barley, can be cut in November. When cut in bloom makes excellent hay, or when ripe makes fine grain for food, no beards and can be fed to stock without danger. Comes oft in time to be followed by other grain or clover or early crops. Sow crimson and burr clover, any time during this month. Sow vetches, grasses and clover seed. Winter turf and grazing oats do well sowed this month, as they get well rooted before the cold. Continue to sow barley and rye for winter grazing. Plant dwarf Essex rape and Willet's grazing mixture.

OCTOBER

For the Garden—Turnips can be planted for winter use, but it is almost too late to bring roots to much perfection. Collards, kale, lettuce, mustard and spinach can be grown. Onion sets can be planted any time during the month. Plant your strawberry beds. Plant hyacinths, tulips, etc. Sow pansy seed in cold frames for spring planting. Plant Willet's evergreen lawn grass.

For the Farm—All kinds of grasses and clovers can be sown. Clovers should be put in early in the month. Sow barley and oats, wheat, rye and vetches.

NOVEMBER

For the Garden—English peas may be planted this month. Strawberry beds planted and manured and prepared for spring. Onion sets and cabbage plants can be planted. Begin to plant and prune fruit trees and get ready to start spraying. The earlier the vines and trees are pruned after the frost the better. Sow lawn grass and flower bulbs. Set out your roses.

For the Farm—Gather and bank your sweet potatoes. Barley, oats, rye and wheat can be sown. Herd's grass can be sown. Sow Canada field peas, vetches and clover and Willet's grazing mixture. Sow rye on all vacant land for fall grazing and cover crop. If turned under it will improve the soil.

DECEMBER

For the Garden—Prepare your hot beds and cold frames. Plant onion sets, cabbage and lettuce and beets can be sown in hot beds or cold frames for later transplanting. The winter growing of lettuce is very profitable. Prune your trees and vines and spray for scales with Willet's spray materials. Plant asparagus roots.

For the Farm—Oats, wheat, vetches and clovers can be planted. Rye and barley for grazing and grain crops. Canada field peas can be sown, but must be planted deep.

INDEX

Apple Pie Melon 35
Artichokes, Green Globe 5
Artichokes, Jerusalem ..... 6 and 66
Asparagus Bunchers and Knives 5
Asparagus Roots and Seed 5
Barley 68
Beans, Garden 6-7
Beans, Soy or Soja 58-59
Beans, Velvet 59-60
Beets 8
Beggar Weed 67
Brazilian Flour Corn 41
Broom Corn 41
Bene 35
Brooders 84-85
Bird Supplies 93
Brussels Sprouts 9
Buckwheat 67
Bug Death 93-94
Bulbs 38
Cabbages 9-11
Cabbages, Plants 11
Cantaloupes 13
Carrots 12
Casava 66
Cattle Dip—Tixol 81
Cauliflower 12
Celery 12
Chufas 66
Citron, Preserving 35
Clovers 71-74
Collards 12-13
Corn, Field 39-41
Corn, Garden 14-15
Corn, Kaffir 62
Corn, Pop 15-16
Cotton Seed 42-54
Cotton Shipping Supplies ..... Rear Cover
Cream Separators 92
Cucumbers 16
Dairy Supplies 92-93
Dasheen 27
Dog Remedies 92
Egg Plant 17
Fertilizer 38
Feterita 63
Flower Seed 36-38
Germicides 80-81
Grass, Lawn ..... 38 and 76
Grass, Miscellaneous 71-78
Grass, Roots 77-78
Grazing Mixture, Willet's 71
Herbs 35-36
Hog Goobers 66
Incubators 83-85
Insecticides 80-81
Kale 17
Kansas Stock Melon 35
Lawn Mowers and Rollers 38
Lettuce 17-18
Lettuce Plants 18
Millet, German 63
Millet, Japanese 63
Millet, Pearl or Cat-Tail 63
Milo Maize 62
Mustard 18
New Plant Specialties 79
Nitro-Germ, Mulford ..... Front Cover
Oats 68-70
Okra 19
Onion Plants 21
Onion Seed 19-20
Onion Sets 20
Parsley and Parsnip 21
Peas, Canada Field 58
Peas, Cow or Field 55-57
Peas, Garden 21-22
Peanuts 64-66
Pecan Nuts 68
Pepper 22-23
Planting Calendar 3-4
Plant Setters 11
Potatoes, Draws 26
Potatoes, Irish 23-25
Potatoes, Sweet 25-26
Pots, Earthenware and Paper 38
Poultry Remedies 91
Poultry Supplies 86-90
Pumpkins and Cushaw 27
Radishes 27-28
Raffia Moss, Tape 4
Rape, Essex ..... 28 and 67
Rice, Upland 67-68
Rye 70-71
Salsify or Oyster Plant 28
Spinach 28
Seed Sowers 71
Shallu 63
Sorghum 61-62
Spraying Machines 82
Squash 29
Strawberry Plants 29
Sugar Cane, Georgia 63
Sugar Cane, Japanese 63
Sunflower 66
Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet 8
Tomato 29-30
Teosinte 63
Threshing Machines, (Cow Peas, Beans, etc.) 57
Tobacco 68
Turnips 30-32
Vetches 71
Water Melons 32-34
Wheat 71
Willet's Manufactures 92

SEEDS BEST ADAPTED TO OUR SOUTHERN STATES

"TRUCK FARMING IN THE SOUTH"—By Oemler, 274 pages. Illustrated. Cloth $1.10 postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Georgia Grown.

Note—We are the largest dealers in Asparagus Seed and Roots in the United States. United States seed trade supplied.

One ounce of seed sows 35 feet, producing about 800 plants; 16 pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April. Ready from seed in one year; market March to May 15th.

Culture—The plan adopted here by Augusta truckers is to open the row, sow 16 pounds to the acre; cover with earth, 4 inches deep. This puts the seed into a continual moist environment. It takes sometimes one month for the seed to germinate. Scratch into them, say once a week, and when they begin to germinate, drag off the overlying earth down to 1 inch of the seed. When up, keep clean of weeds and thin the plants to 4 inches apart, and when one or two years old it is better to set out in permanent beds.

GIANT FRENCH ARGENTEUIL ASPARAGUS—A variety of great reputation in France. We got our seed originally from France, and have carefully grown it here in large amounts. It is a first-class variety with beautiful smooth speers. It is of the very large size and is known everywhere over the world as a fancy high-priced asparagus, used by French canners. Our growers here regard it next to the Tillman. See prices below.

PALMETTO ASPARAGUS—Very popular and grown extensively for a generation around Charleston. Possibly more Palmetto is grown than any other asparagus. See prices below.

BEN TILLMAN ASPARAGUS—Introduced by Senator Tillman, a fancy asparagus grower. He got his seed from an intensive fancy grower of Palmetto, near Charleston, who had, by long cultivation, produced a highly superior strain, known as Muirheads: Tillman is now largely grown about Augusta. As early as the earliest, extremely vigorous, grows larger and more uniform stalks and speers than any other variety. Has a less percentage of culls. Speers are nice and smooth, look well in bunches. The largest growers in America, who live near Augusta, pronounce this the best of all known asparagus. We have individual growers here who plant 300 acres of it. A South Carolina planter cleared this year $90.00 an acre over all expenses, averaging $6.00 to $12.00 a crate of 24 bunches each for his asparagus. See prices below.

BARR'S MAMMOTH ASPARAGUS—This is a variety better known farther north and more largely used in that section than in the South. See prices below.

CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL—Is regarded here as a rough, unsightly, and woody asparagus and rather poor quality, but used a good bit north. See prices below.

PRICES for all of the above kinds—Pkt., 5c; 1 oz,. 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 25c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Culture for Garden—Select a place where the soil is very light and rich, and open up the furrows, say about 8 inches deep, and 4 to 6 feet apart. Place roots in the bottom of the furrow, about 12 to 18 inches apart, and cover with only 2 or 3 inches of soil. As the shoots appear, fill in around them with well-rotted stable manure. You cannot get your beds too rich or use too much manure for the crop. One hundred roots will set a bed about 10 x 40 feet, depending some, of course, on the size of the roots.

Culture for the Farm—Lay rows 6 feet apart. Scrape out soil in water furrow so that level of water furrow will be 7 or 8 inches below the ground. Plant crowns with eye up, straight in the row, and 27 or 28 inches apart, cover with 2 or 3 inches of soil. For first two years, cultivate and gradually throw soil over into water furrow until the water furrow is itself a raised bed. First year use 1,000 pounds of guano per acre; after that stable manure. Soil needs to be rich. Plant roots from November to March; market March to May 15th. Roots cannot be dug and planted until after frost kills the tops.

PRICES—We can supply any variety in catalog from November to April. Asparagus roots will bear transportation to any part of the United States: 1,000 roots weigh about 100 lbs.; it takes 4,000 to 5,000 per acre. Duration of beds from 12 to 15 years. 100 roots, $1.00; 500 roots, $2.50; 1,000 roots, $4.50; 5,000 roots at $4.00 per M. Write for prices on large amounts.

"ASPARAGUS"—By Hexamar. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Asparagus Bunchers

ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS—
No. 2, 7 to 9 inch Bunchers $1.75
No. 3, 7½ to 12 inch Bunchers 2.00

ASPARAGUS KNIVES—
Latest Improved, each $0.50

RAFFIA—Largely used for tying and bunching asparagus, beets, carrots, and all vegetables for market.
1 pound 25c
5 pounds, per pound 18c
10 pounds, per pound 16c
25 pounds, per pound 15c

SPHAGNUM MOSS—For truckers' shipping use. One bale of ten barrels natural growth $4.00, and one bale of five barrels natural growth $3.00 per bale, f. o. b. New Jersey.

HARD FABRIC TAPE—For truckers' use in tying. Each spool 1,000 yards, colors red or blue, soft or hard finish, as ordered by you; 10-spool lots deduct 5%, and 25-spool lots 10%. No. 25 hard, 7-16 inch wide spool, $1.95; No. 21 soft, ⅜-inch spool, $1.75; No. 17 hard, ¼-inch spool, $1.65; No. 17 soft braid, ¼-inch spool, $1.05.

ARTICHOKE

Culture—The seed of Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown outside in April in rows 1 inches apart and 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring to rows 3 fe apart and 2 feet between the plants. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

For Culture Jerusalem Artichoke, see Forage crops.

GREEN GLOBE—A favorite French vegetable. Entirely different from the Jerusalem tuberous rooted artichoke, grown for the undeveloped flower-heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. Can be eaten with butter sauce or French dressing. It is hardy in the South, and should be largely grown, especially for shipping to Northern markets, as it is growing in popularity in our large cities. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years.

Prices—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; 1 lb., $2.75.

JERUSALEM—Grown from roots or tubers. Sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling. Plant and cultivate like potatoes. Fuller information is given under head of "Farm Seeds."

Prices—Quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.00; 5 bu. lots and over, $1.75 bu.

BUSH or SNAP BEANS

USE NITRO-GERM (Garden Size)—¼ acre, 50c.

Culture—For the earliest crop, plant just as soon as the weather gets warm—about the 1st of March. For succession, plant every two weeks throughout the summer, until as late as September 20th. Late Snaps make a very satisfactory crop and should be more generally grown. For field culture, plant in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and about 3 inches between the beans, covering about 2 inches. If cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 2 feet apart. Up to time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored and rust. Ready in sixty days. Market, May 15th to October 15th. One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

"BEAN CULTURE"—By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 15c.

IMPROVED ROUND POD, EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously the great market garden green colored snap beans. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.00.

BLACK VALENTINE—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds, consequently can be planted earlier with less risk or injury by cold. It is fully as quick growing as the Red Speckled Valentine, very productive, and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance both for market and home use. We recommend this variety particularly to market growers who plant for earliest market. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.40; peck, $2.50; bushel, $9.00.

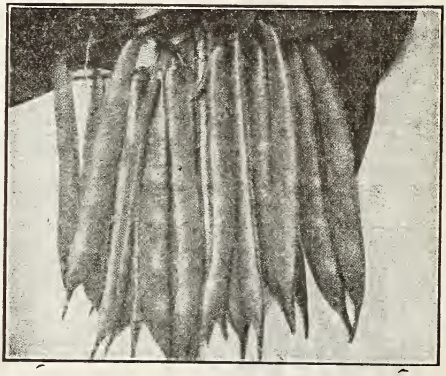
Black Valentine

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD—A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.50.

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Claimed to be hardier and will stand frost better than other early kinds, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round podded snap, tender, and of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.40; peck, $2.50; bushel, $9.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful rich golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has a few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.50; peck, $2.50; bushel, $9.50.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX—One of the earliest of the wax sort; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.50; peck, $2.50; bushel, $9.50.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy and very early; green pod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.25; peck, $2.25; bushel, $7.50.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, $1.60; peck, $2.75; bushel, $10.00.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS—Our hardiest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.25; peck, $2.25; bushel, $7.50.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX—An old variety and a great favorite with market gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 35c; quart, 50c; ½ peck, $1.75; peck, $3.00; bushel, $12.00.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 1000 TO 1—A seven-week plant, medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good main crop. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.25; peck, $2.25; bushel, $7.50.

POLE or CORNFIELD SNAP BEANS

USE NITROGERM (Garden Size)—¼ acre, 50c. **Culture**—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush beans, and should not be planted before April. Set poles 8 feet long firmly in the ground, 4 feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. One pint will plant about 100 hills, one or two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn. Ready for market, 70 to 80 days. (Use our "Nitro-Germ" Inoculation—garden size, 50c.)

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE—Large, long, round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; of a silvery green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn-hill bean for late planting for fall market. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.50.

RED SPECKLE CUT SHORT, or CORN-HILL—An old variety; very popular for planting among corn; gives a fair crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; bean nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; seed white and marked with reddish-brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.50.

Kentucky Wonder

OLD HOMESTEAD, or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp and tender and bright green color; a very prolific variety. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.50; peck, $2.50; bu., $9.50.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC—Strictly a Southern bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; seed dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp lowlands among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bu., $8.00.

TALL BLACK GERMAN WAX—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; ½ peck, $1.60; peck, $2.75; bushel, $10.00.

LIMA BEANS

USE NITROGERM (Garden Size)—¼ acre, 50c. **Culture**—Lima Beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm in April. Of the large seeded sorts, such as Burpee's, Challenger, and large Limas, one quart will plant 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about 200 hills. Poles 8 to 10 feet in length should be firmly set in the center of hills before the seed are planted. Bush Limas should be planted 3 feet apart, dropping two or three beans 15 inches apart in the rows. Cover about 1½ inches deep. About 1½ to 2 pecks will plant an acre. Use our "Nitro-Germ" Inoculation—garden size, 50c.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the large pole Lima. The beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.00.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre, 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snap. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.50.

Henderson's Bush Lima

JACKSON'S WONDER—A flat brown bean, mottled with deep brown spots; size is somewhat larger than Sieva. Most prolific Bush Lima grown. Originated in Cobb County, Georgia, and is fully adapted to all the South. Flourishes in the dryest weather and is almost drought proof. Flavor is rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter bean, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early and if kept closely picked continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shelled bean. One of the most valuable introductions for Southern home gardens ever made. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.40; peck, $2.50; bushel, $9.00.

SMALL LIMA, or CAROLINA SIEVA—Similar in every way to large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMA—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.00.

CHALLENGER, or "POTATO" POLE LIMA—Plants are very productive. The pods are produced in large clusters, and average 3 to 4 inches in length; they are quite thick through, containing three to five large beans, the ends of which are flattened. The favorite in New York and Boston markets. They are of excellent flavor. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; ½ peck, $1.30; peck, $2.35; bushel, $8.00.

FLORIDA BUTTER LIMA—A sure bearing Pole Lima bean. You can't beat it for bearing anywhere in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season. Makes fine on poor land, begins early and stays late, furnishing plenty of delicious butter beans for fall use and then some for dry beans in winter. We have known Florida Butter for 20 years. It's a bean you can depend on. Heaviest of bearers and the quality will please you. Will make where other sorts fail completely. Packet, 5c and 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; ½ peck, $1.40; peck, $2.50; bushel, $9.00.

BEETS

Good Varieties
Blood Turnip, Early Eclipse, Egyptian and Early Bassano

Culture—For earliest use, sow in hot beds and transplant, cutting off the outer leaves when setting out. For early out-door crop sow as soon as the ground can be worked. Ready in 75 days. Beets thrive best in light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil, that has been well manured for the previous crop. Winter beets and mangels should be sown in April or May, or as late as June, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 6 to 8 pounds one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart. Garden beets can also be sown from June to October, for use during the fall and early winter. The young tops are superior to turnips and spinach for greens.

EARLY ECLIPSE—The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine dark red color, rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP—Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about 3 inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender, of superior flavor. Packet, 5c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

EXTRA EARLY, or BASSANO—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

IMPROVED LONG SMOOTH, BLOOD RED—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE—A sweet white beet preferred by some. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

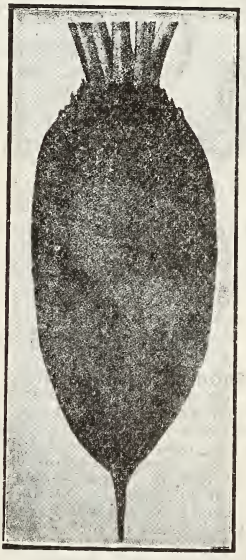
BEET PLANTS—For December, January, February and March shipment, f. o. b. Florida or South Carolina coast growers, cash with order, $1.50 per 1 000.

SWISS CHARD, or SPINACH BEET—This is not grown for its roots but as a salad, and is particularly desirable because it combines two vegetables in one, the young leaves to use as greens, and later the broad, flat, beautiful waxlike leaf stems are cooked and used either as a salad or like asparagus. Also makes desirable pickles. Chard makes a very attractive plant, and should be grown in every garden. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

Swiss Chard

BEETS FOR STOCK
Or MANGEL WURZEL

NORBITAN GIANT—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long red variety of great size. Flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 50c; 5 pounds, $2.00.



Norbitan Giant Beet

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about 2 feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close-jointed stalk and develop to their entire height all at the same time.

PERFECTION—This is the variety for the South. The plant grows about 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 or 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, $1.50.

CABBAGES

"CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, ETC." By C. L. Allen. Cloth, 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c, postpaid.

Our Cabbage Seed—We pay 50 per cent more for our Long Island Cabbage seed than do the greater portion of the seed trade of America, who use cheap, imported seed; or on the other hand, cheap Puget Sound seed from the State of Washington. Puget Sound seed so largely sold now have been thoroughly tested by the large cabbage growers on the South Carolina coast. The seed have proven unsatisfactory, because so large a portion of them in Southern plantings go to seed at once, in place of heading out. These are facts well worth your knowing.

The whole line of our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer. We sell our special cabbage seed—enough to grow 3,000 acres in cabbages on Charleston coast.

Culture—For a succession sow the early varieties in hotbed or cold frames in January, February or early March. Later sow the early varieties out of doors in March or April. For Winter cabbage sow in April, May or June, transplanting in July or August to head up during the late fall and winter. Fall sowings, to make plants for setting out in the fall or early spring, should be made after September 20th; if sown earlier they will likely shoot to seed, especially in the flat headed kinds. Early varieties should be set 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart; late varieties, being larger, should be set 2 feet apart in rows 3 feet apart. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants; 6 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre. Cabbage requires good, rich soil, or plenty of manure and fertilizer, and to be worked frequently and deeply.

EXTRA EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Most desirable; extra early; supposed to be the earliest of all cabbages; pointed head; excellent table qualities; sure heading; a satisfactory variety. Can plant close; not so large as some later varieties, but for extra earliness the best of all. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Early and well-known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principal variety that is grown by truckers for early shipments, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage grow off Charleston in 22 pounds weight, all solid heads; 10 days later in heading than Early Jersey Wakefield; one-third larger in size. Produces about 300 barrel crates per acre. Not quite so hardy as Jersey Wakefield. A popular cabbage and grown quite scientifically in the South. Originated by a pioneer cabbage grower o South Carolina. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

COPENHAGEN MARKET—A new cabbage in enormous demand throughout the cabbage world, and heretofore in limited supply. A trifle later, three or four days, perhaps, than Wakefield, but is round headed and is larger and more to be desired. They weigh an average of 10 pounds, and frequently fourteen to sixteen pounds. It is the earliest of all the round headed cabbages. Our truckers are taking rapid and large hold of this splendid new cabbage. The field yield is high, and 95 per cent head all at same time. Packet, 10c; ounce, 30c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.50.

CAROLINA WINTER CABBAGE—Grown and highly prized for many years below Augusta. Deserves widest and universal use throughout all the South—dependent as we are upon the North and Europe for cabbage seed—usually small head cabbage. Exploited and listed only by this house. The very choicest and the very largest of all cabbages, and the only cabbage that for the grower seeds in the South and reproduces itself (cut off the heads and eat them, and the plant will grow out and go to seed for saving). Absolutely never

Early Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

cold-killed. Is of immense size, often 3 to 3½ feet across; sometimes runs 15 to 18 to 20 pounds. Augusta truckers, 1914, wholesaled them in Augusta at 15c per head—retailing at 25c. Have high (18 inches) stems, and with a small green outer fringe resembling a collard. The big center is hard, firm, white and solid. The heads are round like Flat Dutch. They all head. Plant in March or April and no later than May 15th, and set out plants. They head up in the winter. Is the best Southern Cabbage ever known, and should be universally grown. October 1st at Augusta were 2 feet across and curling to head up—plants were set out in July. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.50.

CAROLINA WINTER CABBAGE PLANTS—500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

EARLY WINNINGSTANDT—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

EARLY LARGE YORK—For very early sowing; an old English variety, heads small and slightly heart-shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SUREHEADER—One of the finest for second early or late sowing. Grown quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound. $2.00.

Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

SUCCESSION CABBAGE—The earliest header among the flat varieties; 10 days later than Charleston Wakefield; more delicate than Charleston Wakefield. A popular cabbage and a large yielder, often making 400 barrel crates per acre, and more when everything is favorable. Sometimes have complaints in the market of this cabbage being too large (sometimes 20 pounds), but this fault can be easily overcome by planting them thicker. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $2.00.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Not so early as the very earlier and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

Succession Cabbage

GREEN GLAZED—For late sowing; glossy green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $2.00.

BUNCOMBE, or NORTH CAROLINA WINTER—A firm, solid header, and keeps well; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $2.00.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; is well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish green in color; broad and flat top. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

One Acre in Cabbages should make 5,000 heads at about 4 to 5 pounds each, or ten tons of fine succulent feed for man, hog and cattle. What better could you ask?

WILLET'S FROST CABBAGE PLANTS—Grown from the best of Lond Island grown seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing station in South Carolina by **parcel post** or **express**—shipment from November to April 15th. The plants will be somewhat wilted and have a hard, stunted appearance, disappointing to the sight, but regardless of appearance, they will produce results. Our grower grows over 140,000,000 cabbage plants. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. Varieties: **Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield Succession,** and **Early Flat Dutch.** Terms, **cash with order.** No plants shipped C. O. D. Price: 100, 200, 300, 35c per hundred; 500 for $1.40; 1,000 for $2.40, by **parcel post, prepaid.**

Cabbage Plants by Express, F. O. B. Carolina grower, cash with order, 500 for $1.00, 1,000 for $1.50, 3,000 at $1.25 per thousand, 5,000 at $1.00, 10,000 at 90c per thousand.

MASTERS PLANT SETTER

Can set, water and fertilize more plants than three men can set by hand. Every plant securely rooted by **absorption**—Nature's only way. No blank. No stooping. No more lame backs.

Don't wait for showers, but keep the Planter going every day regardless of the weather, and by using water or liquid fertilizer you will produce the best stand of plants ever seen. This system of planting is guaranteed to be proof against cutworms or your money back. Get a planter and see how it is done. Especially adapted for NEW LAND, either STUMPY or STONY. Such as Cabbage, Tobacco, Tomato, Cauliflower, Strawberries, Sweet Potatoes, Sugar Beets, etc., and the plants are **set in** water and covered at one operation. Price $4.00.

STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER

STERLINGWORTH CUT WORM KILLER is a powder for sprinkling near the vegetation to be protected and is so alluring to cut worms that they are irresistibly attracted to it. Dead cut worms may be seen wherever there are cut worms and this killer is used. It is non-poisonous, and birds, fowls and pets that eat the dead cut worms are not killed. Don't use poison for killing cut worms. You may poison insect eating birds. One pound protects 175 plants in hills and 150 lineal feet when in rows. **Prices:** 1-lb. box, **25c**; 5-lb. tins, **$1.00**; 24-lb. drums, **$4.00.**

CARROTS

Culture—Sow in a light, rich loamy, deeply worked soil, in drills 12 inches apart and ½ inch deep, and thin out to 3 to 6 inches apart. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather, soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use, pack roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar, or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, three or four pounds to one acre. Ready in 75 to 100 days. Market September to January 15th. Plant also August to May.

Long Orange Carrot

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Packet, 5c; 1 ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

CHANTENAY—Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

Chantenay Carrot

HALF-LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive, and suits all kinds of soils. The roots are smooth and handsome, a deep orange color, medium length, tapering to a blunt point. The flesh is sweet, crisp and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

Carrots for Stock

Culture—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock, and gives fine color to butter.

BELGIAN YELLOW—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c; 5 pounds, $2.50.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hotbed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 1,000 plants. Ready in 95 to 120 days. Market May 15th to July 15th; October 15th to November 15th.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Plant 30 inches apart each way; very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves. Imported directly by us from the best Holland grower. Packet, 20c; ounce, $1.50; ¼ pound, $5.00; pound, $18.00.

CELERY

"CELERY CULTURE,"—By Beattie. 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c, postpaid.

Culture—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplanted when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days. Market September to January 15th.

BOSTON MARKET—Dwarf branching variety grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.75.

WHITE PLUME—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing, nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.75.

Golden Self-Blanching

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type; ready for use nearly as early; bleaches as easily and is larger in size, as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden-yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor, keeps well. Packet, 10c; ounce, 50c; ¼ pound, $1.50; pound, $5.00.

CELERY PLANTS—All kinds from November 1 to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, $1.75; 5,000 at $1.50; 10,000 at $1.25.

GEORGIA COLLARDS

Georgia Grown Seed—United States Seedmen Supplied.

Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States. We are the largest Collard seed-growing contractors in America. We have made sales repeatedly each carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in collards. The collard is a kind of cabbage that never forms a compact head.

The Collard is among the most valuable of vegetables (and the cheapest kind known), growing in any kind of fertile soil and the vegetable itself is fit for food from a plant 10 inches in height up to a stalk of 3 to 5 feet. Then, after the top has been cut off, the young, crisp sprouts springing out from the invincible stalks, are a delicious dish. The Collard is most palatable in winter, especially after a keen frost, and even quite a considerable freeze only renders the flavor more delicate as well as the vegetable itself more wholesome. When properly boiled, the winter-crisped leaves may be partaken of with keenest relish by almost any one.

Have often seen plants weighing from 17 to 18 pounds. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out in August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till

spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat "collard greens" three times a day; a market 5-cent collard boiled lasted through three meals. Negroes moving North miss the collard more than any other Southern food. There is no cheap equivalent for them in the North. Cabbage Collards planted here July 15th made plants that were sold in December and January, three feet across the top and weighing sometimes 15 pounds per plant. Possibly the principal market garden crop about this city. They are by many liked better than the cabbage, or any other green boiled stuff. Ready in 125 to 160 days. Market October to February.

Culture—An ounce will produce about 1,000 plants, 150 feet row. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20, made plants by June 15th, 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6½ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more; very tall and long stemmed. The Blue Stem does not head, grows tall, leaves are far apart and the leaves can be cropped and eaten and grow out again; whereas in the Cabbage Collard the leaves are bunchy, close together, head up and cannot be cropped easily. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces. 20c; pound, 50c.

Georgia Cabbage Collard

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced fifteen years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 pounds or more. Plants grow about 30 inches or more high—30 to 40 inches across. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

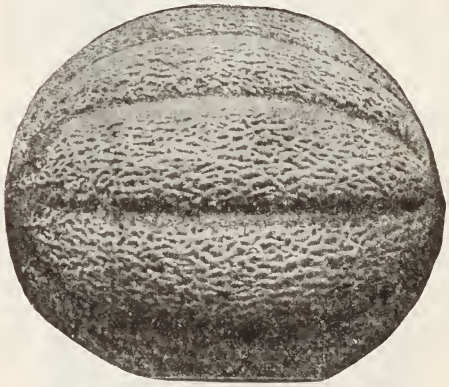
NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM—A North Carolina variety, with short stems and large spreading leaves; easily withstands summer droughts and winter cold. Quality and flavor excellent. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

CANTALOUPE or MUSK-MELON

Culture—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When danger of frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill and when well up, thin out, leaving 4 strong plants to the hill. To have more and better fruit, pinch off the ends of the vines, especially if the growth is rank. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Dust with sifted ashes, air-slacked lime, or road dust, to keep off insects. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.

Note—A great commercial truck crop. Planted open ground, March 25th, ripening about June 22; produces about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount to same as given for trucker cabbage.

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE—Most famous melon today in the United States. Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have the largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Meat light green, changing toward salmon near the center, fine grain, spicy and sweet. Seed cavity triangular. Has made 300 standard crates from one acre. Continues long in bearing. It takes 45 of these melons to cut a pound of seed. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c. Special prices to heavy growers.



Rockyford Cantaloupe

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK—Our highest grade and seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. Large Colorado shippers are asking $2.50 a pound for their seed. Price per packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 80c. Get prices on larger amounts.

NEW FORDHOOK, or SWEET MARTHA CANTALOUPE—A large grower says: "The New Fordhook Cantaloupe is the most perfect cantaloupe I ever saw. It is about the same size as Improved Jenny Lind, very thick flesh, of orange yellow, very small seed cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite yellow, making it an excellent long-distance shipper. The vines are healthy and a very strong grower, often makes 1 dozen or ½ bushel measured; setting fruit

Eden Gem

close to hill and keeps on setting fruit throughout the season to end of vine. They are well ribbed, very heavily netted, weighing about 1½ to 2 pounds apiece. Will grow no other than Fordhook for my entire crop.'' One-third larger than Rockyford and the flavor is quite different and is better. Skin yellow, green markings.

Messrs. A. F. Young & Co., large commission merchants, 308 Washington street, New York, wrote: ''Fordhook cantaloupes sold today at $2.25 per crate. Receipts o. Colorado melons are heavy. There were 17 carloads unloaded today, of which we had four. They sold mostly at $1.00 and $1.50 per crate, so you can see your cantaloupes are selling considerably higher than Colorado cantaloupes.''

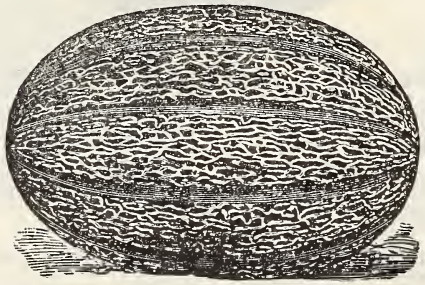
Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J., writes: ''The cantaloupes have given us better satisfaction than any that we have been able to obtain heretofore. They have a most excellent flavor.''

Our grower says: ''In season of 1913 all the big hotels in Atlanta, Georgia, paid me a premuim of $1.00 per crate and used no other.''

The best melon grower in N. J. says: ''Fordhook is unlike in shape the Rockyford; considerably larger and a much better melon in every way. Our seed are fancy Georgia grown seed. We advise all cantaloupe market growers to plant Fordhook.'' Price: Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

NETTED NUTMEG—Shaped like a nutmeg. Highly scented; long and well known. Packet, 5c and 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

THE NIXON—(A Georgia Cantoloupe)—Georgia grown seed, pure type. Originated in this county and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7 to 10 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. The prime favorite for 20 years in the Augusta market. It is especially liked because of its large size combined with the finest flavor. Sweetest and best home melon known, too big often for Northern shipping. Our seed are carefully selected and true, and come from the immediate locality of its birth. Round shape, thick meat, purely a Southern melon, always brings a fancy price wherever sold. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.



The Nixon

Winter Casaba or Mexican Cantaloupe

WINTER CASABA or MEXICAN CANTALOUPE—Originally grown in Northern Mexico, now largely grown in California, which ships in December and January large amounts to New England markets. They bring from 50c to 75c each. It has just been discovered that this wonderful cantaloupe can be grown in our section. Size about 24 inches in circumference, round in shape; thin rind; flesh yellow cream white; soft and delicious. This is the famous ''Sarda'' or Sweet Melon of Afghanistan. Do not confound this with the Summer Pineapple Casaba—a different melon. The Winter Casaba is roundish—7 or 8 pounds, yellow, green and ridged. White inside and delicious. Keep from freezing. Keep four or five months, and improve in quality all the while.

Culture—Plant from June 1st to June 15th. Ripens late in September. Can be eaten from the vine, or before frost, pull and store in outhouse. Keeps from four to six months. Fine for home use or shipping. Price, packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.50.

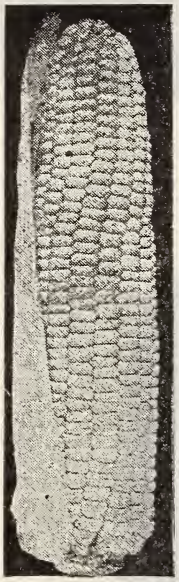
MARKET GARDEN CORN

Culture—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent sweet corn may be raised on any good, ordinary soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; sweet corns are tender and should not be planted till the ground is warm. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting ears. The early kinds can be planted during July or early August for late roasting ears. Ready for use 70 to 95 days. Market May to November. Plant May through July. Drill and feed—ears blade and stalk—makes a perfect ration and a world of it—and made quickly for forage. One quart will plant 200 hills; 6 to 8 quarts one acre.

Add postage on corn, 10c pint; 15c quart.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk and can be planted close together. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 90c; bushel, $2.90; ears each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

Sweet Martha Cantaloupe



Early Adams Corn

EARLY ADAMS, or BURLINGTON—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Similar to Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. Earlier and hardier than the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 90c; bushel, $2.90; ears each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

TRUCKER'S FAVORITE—(Not a Sugar Corn)—Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction. For a second-early, to follow Early Adams, it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn with very good depth of grain, tender and sweet, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.75; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 40c.

SNOWFLAKE CORN—(Not a Sugar Corn)—The universal Augusta market table corn, white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c; pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; one ear, 5c; 1 dozen, 40c.

SUGAR CORNS

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Medium early and one of the best Sugar Corns known. While it has not been on the market as long as some, it is today the most popular. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalks. Its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $4.00; ears each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

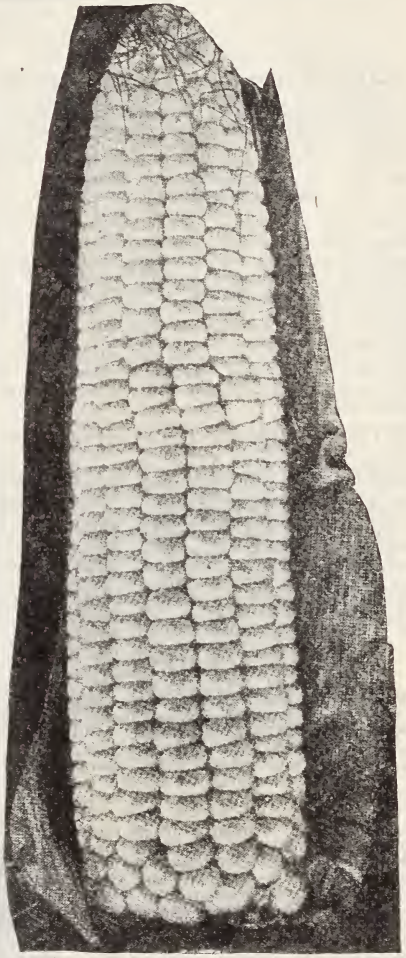
WILLET'S PERFECTION SWEET CORN—This corn is a cross between the earliest Sugar Corn we know and Adams Extra Early Field Corn. This has made, we think, the earliest Sugar Corn we know today; besides being early it is one of the most prolific and hardy we have ever known. Our grower says: "In all my experience, in 34 years in growing Sugar Corn, perhaps which is more than any other man in the world, I would say that this new Perfection Corn is the finest, strongest grower, and the best that I have ever seen." Grows more like field corn, being very hardy, large ears, and just as prolific as any of the Sugar Corns. While we have never listed this before, we have been experimenting with it and having it grown for the past three or four years. We are today placing it on the market and advise all growers to give it a trial.

Price: Packet, 5c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00; ears, 10c; 1 dozen, 75c.

WILLET'S GOLDEN SWEET CORN—Very early, and a tender table corn. Remains on the stalk longer without getting hard than most white varieties. It is very prolific and hardy. One of the great favorites in New England and rapidly supplanting the white varieties. Quite a number of our customers claim it the tenderest and sweetest table corn they have ever planted. Price, packet, 5c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Medium late. This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state. Very tender and sugary. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

LATE MAMMOTH SUGAR—This is the latest, but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears are immense, and are of fine quality and flavor. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

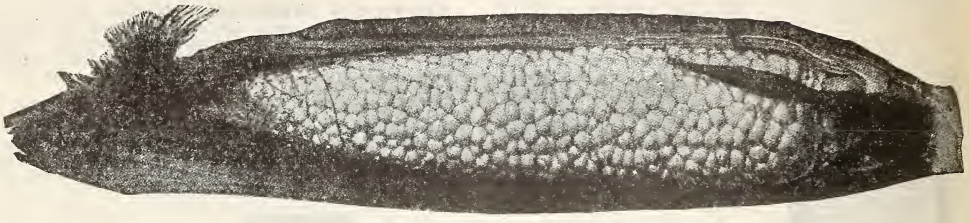


Late Mammoth Sugar

POP CORN

WHITE RICE—This is probably the most popular of all pop corns. It pops pure white; the quality is excellent. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.75; two ears, 5c; dozen, 25c.

GOLDEN QUEEN—A large-eared and handsome yellow, grains are large, pop perfectly white and are exceedingly tender. About 6 feet high, and yields three or four ears. Packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.75; 2 ears, 5c; dozen, 25c.



Country Gentleman

BLACK BEAUTY—The introducer says that this is destined to become the leading variety of pop corn in this country. A beautiful black color; rows running straight; cob filled to the tip. Its advantages are, first, it swells on popping to almost twice the size of original corn, and is extremely crisp and tender. Second, it ripens earlier than any other pop corn, and for this reason appeals very largely to the Northern trade. Kernels are smooth and are easier to shell than sharp kernel corn; pops easily with ordinary drying. A large grower of pop corn says that this is the most tender and crisp of them all; and on account of its extreme earliness, it pops in an early season without kiln drying. We have carefully tested this pop corn, and agree with the introducer that it is the best pop corn today on the market. It is crisp, tender and white, and pops the largest grains we have ever seen. Price, packet, 5c; pint, 15c; quart, 20c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.50; ears, each, 5c; dozen, 50c.

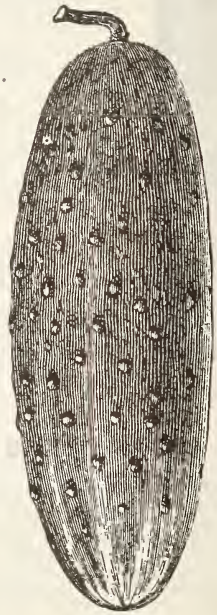
POP CORN FORAGE—Pop corn is usually thought of as only a "popping" proposition, but it is, however, one of the very best combination spring forages known. It is much earlier than other corns for forage, and is usually planted in three or four-foot rows, about six inches in the row, several grains to the hill. In June it is full grown, and has an abundance of ears of corn in the milk. It is marvelous to know the amount of forage that such a field planted in pop corn will make. Can plant up to July 4th. Stools heavily. The grain corn and fodder make a perfect ration. Plant one peck to ½ bushel per acre.

CUCUMBERS

Culture—To have the earliest cucumbers, start in pots, small paper boxes, or berry boxes, so that they can be readily transplanted without checking the growth. For the general crop, plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the middle of April or first of May, not over an inch deep, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is past, thin out to four plants and give frequent but shallow cultivation. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For pickling, plant in June or July. Ready in 65 to 80 days. Market May 15th to August 1st, and October 1st to November 15th. One ounce will plant 50 hills; two pounds, one acre.

IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—The well known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green; with few white spines. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 40c; pound, $1.00.

KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—The fruit averages about 2 inches thick to 7 inches long, very dark green, striped with light green about one-third the length from the blossom end. The flesh is waxy white, crisp, and of excellent flavor. Comes in with the extra early sorts, for market gardener abundant yielder. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.00.



Klondike

Davis Perfect Cucumbers

EXTRA EARLY LONG GREEN—Very early, of attractive form and size, very prolific and especially valuable for market gardens because of these valuable qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; four ounces, 35c; pound, 90c.

EARLY FRAME, or SHORT GREEN—Excellent for table or pickling. Fruit straight, handsome,

smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pickles. Packet, 5c; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease resistant; resembling in taste the hothouse product, and brings double price in market. Color is the same as Klondike, but the fruits are longer, averaging 9 to 10 inches long, when in market condition. Packet, 5c; one ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.00.

GHERKIN—West India, or Burr—Used in pickling. Round, green, prickly. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

EGG PLANT

Culture—One ounce, 100-foot row; 4 ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th; about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit until killed by frost—say November —. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows 2x3 feet. While this is a crop grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities, it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipments from South Florida. For October to January shipment, seed should be sown during July and August. The result from an acre or two of egg plant at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant ½ pound of seed to furnish plants for an acre. Ready in 100 to 125 days. Market July through Winter.

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE—The type most generally grown is the New York Improved, which makes a large, thick fruit, having a purple skin of satin-like lustre. In the original type the stem and thick green calyx were set with short sharp spines or prickles which also appeared to some extent on the stalks and under side of the leaves. These spines or prickles have, by continuous selection of seed parents, been entirely eliminated and the spineless type is now most generally offered—Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.00; pound, $3.75.

New York Improved Purple

WHITE PEARL—(Seed originated in Georgia)—large, new, creamy white, delicately flavored egg plant. White Pearl is identical with the New York Improved in growth, size and form of fruit and flavor; the skin is a pale greenish-yellow. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.00; pound, $3.75.

BLACK BEAUTY—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other large variety, producing large, thick, lustrous, purplish-black fruits of the finest quality. The fruits set freely and develop quickly. It holds its color exceptionally well, making it very desirable for market and shipping. Not as large as our strain of New York Improved, but its earliness and splendid shipping qualities recommend it highly to market growers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.25; pound, $4.00.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH—A great favorite in the South and in Florida. The fruit is large and purple, and is held well up off the ground. It is a splendid shipper and the commission men get high prices for it. It resists drought and wet weather. The plant is vigorous. Is productive and bears profusely. Price, packet, 10c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, $1.25; pound, $3.50.

EGG PLANTS—Ready for shipment April to June f. o. b. Grower in Florida. Cash with order, $1.00 per 100, $1.75 per 500, $2.75 per 1,000.

KALE or BORECOLE

Culture—Used for greens, helps to make a boiled dinner; coarser and rougher than spinach and a larger yielder, the yield of kale running sometimes 400 pounds to the acre. A winter crop. Sow from August through the fall in drills 2 feet apart, thin out to 8 inches in the row; cultivate as cabbage. It is marketed in the winter and the land then put down to other crops. One ounce for 1,000 plants; 3 pounds to an acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage. We frequently plant here about August 1st up to November and still through mid-winter up until May 1st. Ready in 90 to 120 days.

Dwarf Scotch

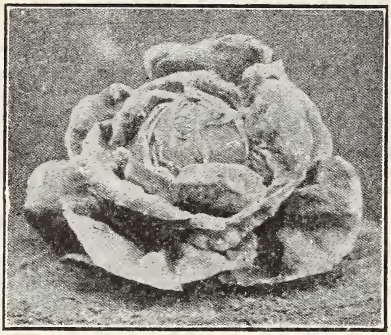
DWARF SCOTCH—Curled. Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 75c.

TALL SCOTCH—Curled. Similar in growth to the dwarf, but larger and produces more equally as tender and fine for market. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, 75c.

LETTUCE

Culture—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in ground March 1st, they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants 10 inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; several crops in one season under glass frames. Ready in 50 to 85 days. Market March 1st to August 15th, and October 1st to December 15th. Plant all the year.

DEACON CABBAGE—Has large, solid head; cabbage lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.25.



Decaon Cabbage

MAXIMUM, or IMMENSITY—A very large heading sort. Prof. R. E. Mansell, of the Experiment Station at the University of California, who plants a very large number of samples annually, pronounces Maximum entirely to lead the list of all lettuces. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.25.

MAY KING—A very early new variety, forming fine hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery but crisp heads. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.25.

SILVER BALL—The thick, light-green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.25.

Big Boston

BIG BOSTON—Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account of great size and solidity. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.25.

IMPROVED HANSON—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within, for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.25.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Ready for shipment from November 1st until May, f. o. b. Grower in Florida or South Carolina coast. Cash with order, $1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 10,000 lots at $1.25 per 1,000.

MUSTARD

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet; three to five pounds, an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be cut down here all the year around.

Southern Giant Curled Mustard

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—United States seed trade supplied. Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

CHINESE—See cut. United States seed trade supplied. A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c; opnce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

Chinese Mustard

OSTRICH PLUME—Seed grown in Georgia. U. S. seedmen supplied. Most beautiful mustard grown. Originated in Augusta. It was introduced by us to the seed trade of the United States. Many of them are putting it in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped, pretty as an ornamental plant. Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 to 6 pounds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 35c; pound, 60c.

FORDHOOK—A strain intermediate in value between S. G. C. and Ostrich Plume. Less curly and larger than O. P., but more curly than S. G. C. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

Ostrich Plume Mustard

OKRA

GEORGIA GROWN

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We supply the United States trade many thousands of pounds yearly. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract.

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover one inch deep; use in 90 days. Plant March to June. Market June 20th to October 10th.

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—Two or three weeks earlier than other Okras, produced after eight or ten years of work through careful selection—two weeks earlier than any out of 20 varieties tested last year. Blooms often when plant is no higher than your finger and begins bearing oftentimes when the fourth leaf appears; three feet high, and pods six to twelve inches long. Not heretofore listed.

New Dwarf Green Prolific

The Agricultural Department at Washington has taken great interest in this Okra, as have our growers who have tested it this season. It is a dwarf variety and is the earliest of all the usually sold Okras. The plants are uniform, and while dwarf Okras have short pods, the Huffman has long pods, very long, and a bright green color. The pods are decidedly angular in shape rather than round. It is an extremely abundant bearer.

Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

LONG GREEN—Pods are dark green and stalks tall—about 7 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER—Tender, white pods, round and smooth; a distinct variety. Height, 5 to 6 feet. One stalk at Augusta, 1914, had 110 pods on it. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

PERKINS LONG PODDED—New, very prolific; pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. Height, 5 to 6 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC—Early and will bear till frost. Height about 4 feet. Packet, 5c; 2 ounces, 10c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

ONION SEED

"The New Onion Culture." By Greiner, 140 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60c.

Culture—Large Onions from Seed—To grow large onions from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot beds, and as soon as the weather opens and sets are the size of a goose quill, transplant to rows 12 inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit, increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yield being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop put in at this time. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed—To grow onion sets, sow in broad, wide rows in March or early in April, 40 to 50 pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of the other, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest retained for planting.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—Deep rich brown, egg-shaped. These, dug in spring and kept in sheds, will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onions once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

PRIZE TAKER—Large globe shaped, light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

WHITE PEARL—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.25.

WHITE SILVERSKIN—Flavor mild and pleasant; skin silvery white, of handsome appearance. Extensively planted for white onion sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Skin of a beautiful silver yellow color, flesh white, comparatively mild, well flavored. Largely planted for yellow sets. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD—It is of a beautiful form, skin deep purplish red, flesh purplish white, and of a very fine grain. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $1.75.

BERMUDA VARIETIES—They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep long. They produce full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South, seed sown in August or September will produce large onions for market for early spring. Second early varieties later than Pearl, but sooner than White Silver Skin or Danvers. Onions are flattened, about 4 inches in diameter. Texas grows hundreds of cars of Bermudas. We import our seed direct from Canary Islands, from the best growers. Plant about 5 pounds to an acre, 1 ounce to 100 feet.

WHITE BERMUDA—The standard market variety; has in reality a light yellow color. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $2.25.

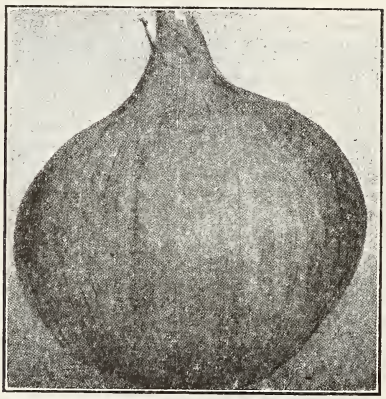
RED BERMUDA—This variety has the same shape, size and mildness as the white; color, pale red. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 65c; pound, $2.25.

CRYSTAL WAX—This is the pure white Bermuda variety, having a splendid waxy appearance. Never fails to create a great sensation wherever grown. Packet, 10c; ounce, 50c; 4 ounces, $1.25; pound, $3.50.

ONION SETS

(32 pounds to the bushel.)
If sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 5c per pint, 10c per quart.

OUR ONION SETS are grown on the Lakes in Illinois, screened to one-inch mesh, clean, firm and small. Are grown especially for seed purposes. We



Large Red Weathersfield

can buy miscellaneous sets a great deal cheaper but truckers who plant for market will find them very expensive in the end. We are large dealers in onion sets, and where large quantities are wanted we can make very close prices.

Onions as a Succession Crop—Plant the following sets in the fall: The Pearl in green bunches can be sold as early as Christmas; Bermudas a little later, and the other kinds still later. For a matured crop Pearl will ripen first, Bermudas will ripen second in order, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin will ripen last. A succession onion crop both for selling in green bunches, and for selling in their ripened state full size, can be had by planting in the fall early, and at the same time, Pearl, Bermudas, and Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin.

Culture—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in Spring or September or October, four inches in row, ½ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from the seed, and the highest market price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

YELLOW DANVERS—The most popular main-crop sort for spring planting. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25.

RED WESTERFIELD—A large cropper and favorite market variety. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25.

WHITE BERMUDA—For fall planting only. An extra large onion, color yellowish white, shape flat; mild, fine flavor. For fall planting only. See Fall Catalog for prices.

WHITE MULTIPLIER—Thirty-six pounds to bushel, summer, or 32 pounds in winter. Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; mild flavor. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

White Multiplier

WHITE SILVER SKIN—the best white onions for growing from sets in the spring. Mild flavor, good keepers, and large yielders. Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 85c; bushel, $2.50.

White Silver Skin

Early White Pearl

NEW CANARY ONION—A new, progressive onion, and a great advance in many respects among onions. A very large onion, globe shape, is of a canary color, flesh is firm, crisp and very sweet. Its claim is that it is by far the best keeper for home use or for shippers of all the light colored or white onions. Quart, 15c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE PEARL—An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate. **For fall planting only.** See Fall Catalog for prices.

YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia.) In the fall, plant in September and October, or January and February. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty or fifty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten. Price: Pint, 10c; quart, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, $2.75.

WHITE MULTIPLYING SHALLOTS—(Grown in Georgia.) Exactly like the yellow except the color is white, and are more delicate in flavor. Not quite as prolific as the yellow. Quart, 20c; peck, 90c; ½ bushel, $1.75; bushel, $3.00.

ONION PLANTS—White Silver Skin, Yellow Danvers. Ready for shipment from November to April, f. o. b. Florida grower. CASH WITH ORDER. 1,000, $1.50; 5,000 to 10,000 at $1.25 per M.

Bermudas—Ready for shipment December to April, f. o. b. Florida grower, CASH WITH ORDER, at $1.75 per M.

PARSLEY

Culture—For spring seeding sow in February, March or early in April. Soak a few hours and then sow in rows a foot apart, and cover about half an inch. Parsley is slow to germinate, sometimes two or three weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill.

For fall and winter use, sow in August or September in hot beds or cold frames. Picking should be done by removing the mature leaves, and should be done row by row. Top-dress with well-rotted manure or a good ammoniated fertilizer. Fall and winter growing of parsley should prove very profitable for the South, owing to our mild climate. There is always a good sale at a remunerative prices, both at home and in northern markets, during the winter and spring. In fact, parsley is better in demand then than at any other time. Ready in 85 to 110 days.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED—The best and most improved strain. It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

Champion Curled Parsley

PLAIN, or SINGLE—Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.

PARSNIP

A good supply of Parsnips should always be grown, as they are a most useful winter vegetable. The roots can remain in the ground and be dug as wanted, or a portion can be stored for use during severe weather, when it is not practicable to dig them. Their nutritive and medicinal qualities are first-class, and they come in at a time when other vegetables are scarce. Should be very largely grown, both by private gardeners and truckers. Germinate in about 14 days. Better soak 24 hours. Ready in 120 to 160 days. Market August 20th to January. Plant August to April.

Culture—A rich, sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills 18 inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When two inches high, thin out to 4 or 6 inches apart. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

HOLLOW CROWN, or SUGAR—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet, 5c; ounce. 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c.

GARDEN PEAS

Culture—Inoculate with Nitro-Germ; garden size, 50c. Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 to 4 feet apart,

2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. The wrinkled varieties are tender and should be planted later than the smooth kinds. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during the growth. Plant January to August—usually February 10th, also September and October. Ready in 50 to 90 days. Yield about 100 bushels per acre. Market April 25th to August. One and a half bushels are required to plant an acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

First and Best, or Philadelphia Extra Early

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY—Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, 85c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.50.

ALASKA—A standard variety and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent more productive. Vines grow about twenty inches high, of excellent quality. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 30c; half peck, 85c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.50.

TELEPHONE—One of the most productive of the wrinkled sorts. Of excellent sugary flavor, pods large, containing 6 or 7 peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height, 4 feet. The juicy sweet peas you eat in a can are apt to be Telephone. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half peck, $1.00; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.25.

GRADUS—A most popular high quality, extra early wrinkled pea. This remarkable pea is not only large and of the best quality, but it is within two or three days as early as the small, round, extra early sort. Gradus pea grows about 30 inches high; the pods are of a dark green color, measuring 4 inches or more in length, as large as Telephone, well filled with luscious peas, 8 to 10 or more in a pod. The peas are of the highest table quality and retain in a remarkable manner their color and attractive appearance after cooking. A little tender, so it should be sown in the warmest spot in the garden. A grand pea in all respects. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, $1.25; peck, $2.00; bushel, $7.00.

Gradus Peas

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, $1.00; peck, $1.85; bushel, $6.00.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea, and a good cropper, grown everywhere. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 15c; quart, 25c; half peck, 75c; peck, $1.40; bushel, $4.75.

BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT—Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Packet, 5c and 10c; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

McLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM—Early dwarf, 1½ feet high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c and 10c; pint, 20c; quart, 35c; half-peck, $1.10; peck, $1.90; bushel, $6.25.

PEPPER

Culture—Give the same culture as recommended for Egg Plant, sowing in hot bed in February or March and transplanting outside in May, 15 inches apart, in 2 or 3 foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, sow outside and transplant as above. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Chicken manure, liquid manure or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield. One ounce will produce about 1,200 plants. Ready in 95 to 130 days. Market June 1st to October 10th.

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN—Bell-shaped; mild flavor; golden yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.75.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MONSTROUS—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; rind thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.75.

CHINESE GIANT—Enormous size, thick, fleshy, form glassy scarlet. About 4 inches broad, 4 or 5 deep; fruit sets in clusters, flesh mild like apples. Slice, serve like tomatoes. Very few seed—hence high price of seed. Sometimes they are 14 inches around. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, $3.00.

RUBY KING—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple; fine for mangoes. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.75.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Small, long tapering, very hot; fine for seasoning. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.75.

PEPPER PLANTS—Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell. Ready for shipment from April to June, f. o. b. grower. CASH WITH ORDER. $1.00 per 100; 500 for $1.75; 1,000 for $2.50.

NOTE—Pepper plants in small amounts by mail, Chinese Giant, Ruby King, Large Bell, shipments from April to June, CASH WITH ORDER, 35c per dozen, postpaid; 3 dozen for $1.00, postpaid.

IRISH POTATOES

"The Potato." By Frazer, 200 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, cloth, 85 cents.

Irish Potatoes—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from February 1st to April 1st. Produce 90 to 125 and up to 200 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. Average yield per acre in United States, 109.6 bushels. One sack holds 10 pecks.

Our **Seed Potatoes** are all specially grown for seed purposes, in the best potato districts in this country.

We do one of the largest businesses in seed potatoes in the South, our trade every year experiencing a constant and steady growth, resulting from the fact that our seed potatoes have acquired the very best reputation for quality, productiveness and satisfactory crop results.

Culture of Potatoes—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. Potatoes are usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season, or if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes. Irish potatoes, turnips and oats follow each other well.

If ground is not rich enough, use a good application of commercial fertilizer, 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre. The following formula is one of the best: Ph. A., 7 per cent; Am., 5 per cent; Pot., 5 per cent. Do not use stable manure.

Spray the Irish potato with Boreaux mixture to prevent blight. Spraying four or five times pays well. It has added one hundred bushels to the acre in yield in many cases. When potato bugs are present, mix arsenate lead with the Bordeaux and kill them at the same time as you prevent blight. See Insecticides page for directions. Bug Death too, has no equal when it comes to destroying potato bugs.

Prices of Potatoes Fluctuate—The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we shall take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any order entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Chinese Giant Pepper.

WILLET'S GOVERNMENT INSPECTED AND TAGGED IRISH POTATOES—All our potatoes are examined by the United States Federal Horticultural Board in the Maine fields. Each bag is tagged with a United States inspection white tag, as coming from non-infested fields. Eating potatoes are sold much cheaper and untagged. The Maine eating potatoes are all from infested fields, and to plant them means to infest your ground with powdery scab or black rot. As very much grocery eating stock Maine potatoes at low prices will be sold for seed purposes this season, but all of which comes from infected land and will inoculate your land with disease, we print the following:

WARNING ON POTATOES.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The department of agriculture today issued a warning to farmers of New Jersey, the middle Atlantic and Southern states against buying seed potatoes from Maine unless they bear the department's certificate showing the potatoes to be free from powdery scab.

"PRACTICAL POTATO CULTURE" is a 128 page book written by E. A. Rogers, giving in detail the State of Maine methods for growing potatoes where the average yield per acre is the largest of any state in the Union. There are 25 cuts of types of potatoes, together with illustrations showing the various methods from preparing soil to harvesting, storing, shipping, etc. This 50c book mailed **free upon request** to all **our Potato Buyers.**

Maine Grown Potatoes

HOULTON EARLY ROSE—The Rose still continues one of the most popular varieties in our list. It is productive, of most excellent table qualities, and a most satisfactory all-round early variety. The Northern-grown Maine stocks which we offer are of extra quality and the best of these stocks that can be obtained of this variety. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.

EXTRA EARLY SUNLIGHT—A new potato which is proving to be a money-maker for truckers wherever planted. It is extra early in maturity, somewhat similar to the Rose in shape, and a white potato of most excellent cooking qualities. Makes a very attractive appearance when dug, and sells at the highest price in our markets, shippers obtaining

Field Irish Cobbler. Yield 250 Bushels per Acre.

much higher prices for the Sunlight than for ordinary kinds on account of its appearance and quality. Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, and truckers and gardeners are planting it on the largest scale. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 sack.

EARLY RED BLISS TRIUMPH—An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for second crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.

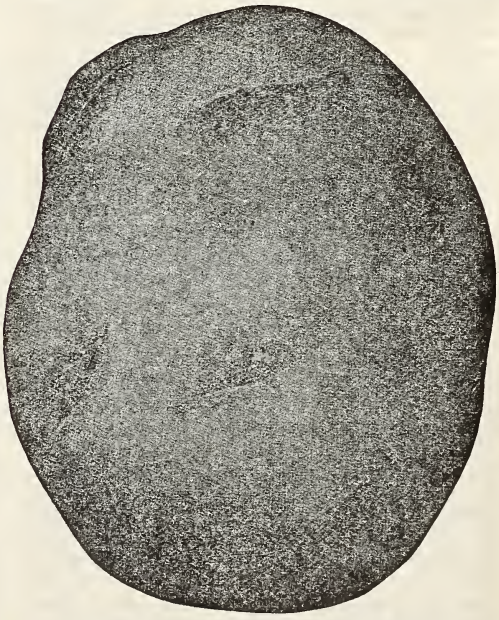
IRISH COBBLER—We have never sold a variety of potatoes of which we have received more uniformly satisfactory and enthusiastic reports from our customers, and we recommend it strongly as a most desirable and productive extra early variety of excellent table qualities; and it produces smooth, round, plump and handsome tubers, ready for market ten or twelve days earlier than Early Rose. The tubers are a beautiful creamy white, eyes strong, well developed and slightly indented. Flesh white, skin even and slightly netted, which in potatoes always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.

WHITE BLISS—A variety similar to the Red Bliss in shape, but having a white skin. A very popular and productive. early variety. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.

PEERLESS—A favorite general-crop variety, specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON—This ia very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white fleshed potato, and of most superior flavor, and desirable for private growers and the home market. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.

GOODRICH—An old-fashioned potato still called for and standard. Color, pure white. Pack, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.



Early Red Bliss Triumph Potato

Selected Seed Irish Cobbler

GREEN MOUNTAIN—A large, handsome oval white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow-eyed, fine texture, well flavored and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to diseases, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.75; sack, $3.25; 5 sacks at $3.00 per sack.

Second Crop Potatoes

Gathered in fall from summer plantings. Grown on the Virginia and Carolina coast specially for seed purposes.

Advantages of planting Second Crop Potatoes—The largest potato man on the South Atlantic coast writes us June 1st, as folloys: "We are now digging our 'Second Crop' Potatoes as planted in March. They are turning out 100 per cent better than the Maine stock. We are getting 100 barrels or 250 bushels to the acre from 'Second Crops' and we and other large planters will not plant in the future anything but seed from 'Second Crops.'" Second Crops will not rot like Maine stock; they keep splendidly in the spring nearly 60 days, in a firm unsprouted condition longer than Maine stock. Smaller and go farther. Are as early as Maine, are more resistant. If killed down by frost will come up again better than Maine stock; and we believe that bugs do not attack them as they do Maine potatoes. Do not rot in the ground when planted; surer stand in cold, wet spring. These are the usual cold storage potatoes for summer plantings.

EARLY RED BLISS, or TRIUMPH—Peck, 60c; bushel, $1.90; sack, $3.50; 5 sacks at $3.25 per sack.

IRISH COBBLER—Peck, 60c; bushel, $1.90; sack, $3.50; 5 sacks at $3.25 per sack.

EARLY ROSE—Peck, 60c; bushel, $1.90; sack, $3.50; 5 sacks at $3.25 per sack.

WHITE BLISS—Peck, 60c; bushel, $1.90; sack, $3.50; 5 sacks at $3.25 per sack.

EARLY SUNLIGHT—Peck, 60c; bushel, $1.90; sack, $3.50; 5 sacks at $3.25 per sack.

Irish Potatoes—Summer Planting

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES—A distinctive new type potato and sown only in summer for second crop. Make orders for Lookout early in the season; deliveries between June 1st and July 15th, not later. These are cash with order. Tubers often weigh 2 pounds. Plant six or eight bushels per acre. Harvest about November 1st. Potatoes will keep in the ground all winter. Many growers use 8 feet deep concrete cellars, filling cellar 3 or 4 feet deep with Lookouts. If kept properly in the barn, there is often no shrinkage to June 1st—potatoes sound and unshrunken. Often make 150 to 175 bushels per acre. The only sure fall crop, never fails to come up and make a crop. Planted late June and July. No trouble to make 200 bushels per acre. Easiest keeping potato known, and one of the best for fall and winter market. Always have sprouts on them in July, and this insures their coming up. To keep Lookout Mountain Potatoes, put potatoes in a dry room, 3 to 6 inches deep, on platform, sheives or shallow boxes, or bank like "Sweets." Expose them to light in fair weather if for planting.

For the table, keep in the dark all the time. Remember the "Lookout Mountain" keeps perfect for the tables from November 15th to May 15th, and then spurs just in time to plant—more than eight months. No other Southern grown popato will do this. Best on red clay land. Good money crop. We have three or four growers each who make 1,000 bushels. Never plant before June 10th.

Price—Sold measured bushel or 50 pounds to the bushel. Deliveries made between June 1st and July 15th, not later. Peck, $1.00; bushel, $2.75. No orders accepted except cash with order.

SWEET POTATOES

"**Sweet Potato Culture.**" By Fitz. Cloth, 60c, postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

Sweet Potato Culture—We set the draws out here the latter part of March through June. Usually the rows are 4 feet apart, and plants are about 18 inches in the drill. Fifty-five pounds potatoes constitute a bushel. Average yield in United States per acre, 94.5 bushels. Standard weight in Georgia, 55 pounds per bushel. Sweet potatoes are frequently planted in the fall in Florida and partially grow in the winter, and then mature in the spring, and are sold throughout the spring up to

Lookout Mountain Potato

June as new good potatoes. The market is thus furnished with sweet potatoes all the year around.

For bedding use small potatoes whole, cut the large ones in half and bed with the eyes up.

Our potatoes are Georgia grown. Seed trade supplied. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond County does. Yield, 175 to 200 bushels per acre; 200 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds cotton seed meal is a good fertilizer. Do not use nitrate of soda.

We begin digging in July, and our truckers sell out their full crop. We take the vine and reset them in the same ground, and get grown potatoes in October. In 1914 we planted from the vine as late as August 22nd, and made a full crop, but the potatoes were not large; however, they were large enough to eat, and made fine seed potatoes for the next year. One party in Georgia who grows 40 acres in sweet potatoes, gets the best results in planting same June and July.

One of the largest canning factories of the South, which makes a specialty of canning sweet potatoes, writes us they are in the market for sweet potatoes, large varieties, at all times. They prefer Nancy Hall, Triumph, and Forty to the Hill.

NOTE—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or very early in February. Cash with order.

We only sell sweet potatoes in two-bushel sacks.

VINELESS PUMPKIN YAMS—The leaves small and pointed, smaller than the Pumpkin Yam. Stems deep purple color, same as the vines. Vines do not run; grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn hills. The tubers are slightly lighter in color than Pumpkin Yams. The vines are never in the way in the matter of cultivation; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Earlier, larger and more prolific than Pumpkin Yams. Have seen 300 bushels per acre, Bag, 2 bushels, $3.50.

PUMPKIN YAM—Known, too, as Georgia Buck, Red Yams, and Dooley. Rather late; universally grown about here. Three-fourths of Augusta potatoes are Pumpkin Yam. Pumpkin red in color. Seven potatoes brought to us this season at Augusta weighed 27½ pounds, or half bushel. Georgia Experiment Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 pounds; color, skin, cream pink; flesh, pumpkin red; quality rich, sugary; productive and improves with keeping. Leaf pointed. When parboiled and then sliced, baked with some sugar, it makes one of the richest looking dishes ever put upon the table." Bag, 2 bushels, for $3.00.

EARLY TRIUMPH—Very early; canners' favorite. Flesh bright light yellow, of good size, oblong, very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the medium late potato; a remarkably valuable potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Introduced here in 1907. The originator says: "Skin russety white, flesh creamy yellow, fine quality." Tubers large, oval oblong, and very attractive. Enormously productive and keeps late. Vines short, dense, vigorous. The leaf is pointed and indented; veins in leaves are purple; good keeper; often weigh 3 pounds. Many banks when open never show a rotten one. July potatoes taste as well as winter potatoes. We have dug them here the 20th of June as set out May 1st, and we have set out from the vines on August 22nd and made big potatoes October 1st. Triumph has a larger yield with us than any other sort. Large growers here, 1908, commenced to use from their beds July 1st, and got more potatoes to the hill on July 1st than from other potatoes dug in October. Bag, 2 bushels, for $3.00.

NANCY HALL—Known also as Providence, also Norton. Almost a bunch potato, easily cultivated; leaf pointed; color is reddish, skin is reddish, stem ditto. Late July planting from vines make good, large potatoes; elliptical like a beet in shape; a poor land potato. Round, smooth, very early—60 days after planting. Very good for table. Skin yellow, productive, good keeper, vines short. A grower says: "I plant 3½ feet rows and 14 inches in row. I made 200 bushels per acre Nancy Hall—yellow as gold, cook soft and sweet—good keepers." The most experienced growers in the country who have tested almost every other potato known, pronounce this potato as being the most delicious eating potato known. This is the leading and most called for and most to be desired potato in the South. See under "Florida Potato Growers" for prices for extra early Nancy Hall draws. Sprouts or draws are more numerous and tougher than other kinds. The Georgia Experimental Station reports 290 bushels per acre. A little later than Triumph. Bag, 2 bushels, for $3.00.

WILLET'S EARLY RED SKIN—(Not the old Negro killer variety.) Our experience covering about ten years is that this potato is the earliest of all potatoes in the fields. The beds themselves come off in the matter of draws earliest of all and make far more draws than other beds. With cut vines in August you can make big potatoes. A juicy yellow meat; smooth yam. More prolific than even Pumpkin Yam, and 25 per cent to one-third larger. Very early—makes good "eating" in June; the market-man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Largely used by truckers about Charleston, who gets two crops a season. A fine eater. Called on coast "Peabody." We market here in July, and replant vines. Fine keepers; have made crops from vines set September 1st. Price, bag, 2 bushels, $3.00.

PORTO RICO YAM—New; deep yellow flesh; pink skin; fine quality; sprouts earlier than Nancy Hall, matures just as quickly; very productive; large favorite in Florida. Grow quicker and larger than Nancies. Cook same color as Pumpkin. Fine keeper. Grows large. Georgia Experimental Station reports 277 bushels per acre. Cooks always soft, and even new potatoes are delicious and sweet. Bag, 2 bushels, $3.00.

GEORGIA SUGAR YAM—The old fashioned kind; not prolific, making only 60 to 100 bushels per acre, but the sweetest of all potatoes for home use. Tubers are medium size, oblong, light in color, cook soft and yellowish; leaves are forked with 4 or 5 slits; long vines; earlier than Pumpkin Yams, out later than early varieties. Bag, 2 bushels, $3.00.

FORTY TO THE HILL—In many cases these potatoes readily have twenty to the hill in the field; prolific, next to Triumph; color darker than Triumph; skin yellow—between Pumpkin Yam and Triumph. Large leaf; purple veins; make big vines; mature same as Pumpkin Yam as regards season; cook soft, very sweet, keep well. No small potatoes; have a big end and a small end, all big enough for frying and canning. Some weigh 2 pounds. Bag, 2 bushels, $3.00.

BIG WHITE JERSEY—This is a large, white, dry-cooking potato; used almost exclusively in the North. This potato is very prolific, keeps well and cooks dry and mealy. Bag, 2 bushels, $3.00.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS—We can furnish draws of any variety listed in our catalog. Orders for these should be sent in early in the season, so as to be sure of getting them, the demand each year for early draws is always greater than the supply. The dates of shipments depend usually upon weather conditions, commencing the first of April and continuing through June. The earlier draws are usually shipped from Florida, and later from South Carolina coast and Augusta. No orders booked unless accompanied by cash. Price, f. o. b. grower, 1,000 to 3,000, $2.00; 5,000 to 10,000, $1.75; 15,000 to 25,000, $1.65 per M.

FLORIDA EXTRA EARLY POTATO DRAWS—Nancy Hall, Porto Rico, Triumph, Pumpkin Yam. We list the above f. o. b. Florida. Delivery according to season. February, March and April. 1,000, $2.00; 3,000, $1.85; 5,000 to 10,000, $1.75; 15,000 to 25,000, $1.65 per M, f. o. b. Florida, cash with order.

PUMPKIN

Culture—Pumpkins do not require as rich soil as squashes, cucumbers and melons, but on good land the pumpkins will be much larger. Plant in May, in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 5 or 6 seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. Do not grow near squashes or melons. Keep off bugs by dusting with Bug Death, Paris Green, or land plaster. One ounce will plant 20 hills; 3 pounds one acre. Valuable, easily grown crop—usually in corn—15 to 20 hills make wagon load. For human or cattle food. Eaten green, too, like squashes.

Willet's King of Mammoth Pumpkin

WILLET'S KING OF MAMMOTH PUMPKIN—As regards this fine pumpkin, the best grower of it in America says: "It is extra vigorous; shape oblong; fine orange color; size as large as 60 to 80 pounds; a good shipper; fine for pies and sauce, and gives good results to vegetable and market gardeners, and equally as good results to the farmer; a truly magnificent type of pumpkin." Price, 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

WILLET'S KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN—One of the best and most productive varieties for the South. Can be kept all through winter and used as desired. Fine for table or stock. Flesh a rich golden yellow. One ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c; 5-pound lots, 35c per pound.

STRIPED CUSHAW, or TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Skin striped with mottled green bands of white. Rich yellow meat, tender and of fine flavor. This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crooked neck, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known for fall and winter use. One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

DASHEEN

Get United States Agricultural Department Bulletin. Plant tubers, whole and single, in February, March or April, in well drained, wet or moist land, and cultivate. Mature in seven months. Gather about October 1st—140 to 300 bushels per acre. Plant 4-foot rows, 3 feet in rows. Of the caladium family. Cook before using—bake. Better than Irish potatoes—like chestnuts. Horses, cattle and hogs are fond of them. Grow splendidly in hammock lands. Only sold f. o. b. grower, Florida. One Florida grower made 225 bushels on one-half acre. Our Florida grower says: "I think if your local river-bottom farmers knew what the dasheen is, they would need all of my stocks to supply them with seed. While our Irish potato crop here in 1914 was almost a failure, we produced good crops of dasheen." Store and keep like Irish potatoes. Price, peck, $1.00; ½ bushel, $1.75; bushel, $3.00.

RADISHES

Culture—Ready in 25 to 40 days. Market April to June 15th, and September 15th to December 15th. To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply-worked soil. May also be sown as a catch crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hot-beds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow Rose China Winter or the Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—One of the earliest radishes and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top of bright red color, and is very attractive both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy and tender. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

HALF-LONG SCARLET RADISH—A half-long, fine radish, well known. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

Long Scarlet Short Top

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP—A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for outdoor culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—Of quick growth: crisp and tender. Color scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

Scarlet Turnip White Tipped Radish

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine; with bottom and tip clear white and leaves small. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 60c.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER—Best fall and winter variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH—One of the latest as well as hardest of radishes, an excellent sort for winter, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 50c.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, or GEORGIA SALAD

Culture—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows 2 feet apart, or sow in August, September and October; 15 or 20 pounds to acre. Our seed are the best English and not the cheaper German grown.

For the garden it practically can be sown and cut every month in the year. Excellent for fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when 6 or 8 inches high to 6-inch plants, and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut. Price, ounce, 5c; 4 ounces, 10c; pound, 20c; 5 pounds at 15c pound.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or make into fritters; the flavor is like fried oysters.

Culture—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June, provided we get seasonable weather or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. Market September to March 15th. Ready in 110 to 125 days. Plant also September to October. Let plants remain in the ground till used. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds, one acre.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH—The new salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

SPINACH

Culture—One ounce to 100 feet of drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills 1 inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens;" largely used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North. For Northern market it is usually planted in August; yields from 150 to 200 bushels per acre. It is used as greens and helps to make a boiled dinner. It is usually a winter crop and the ground occupied by it is then planted down to other crops. Soak seeds. Germinates badly—takes 10 days.

New Zealand Spinach

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH—First cutting sixty days after sowing, and continuous cuttings for 100 days thereafter. Is totally unlike other spinach. Remains in edible condition ten times longer than other spinach. Whenever broken off, it sends out a fresh wide growth. The plant spreads five times as wide and rises about three times to height as ordinary spinach, thus affording fifteen to twenty times the volume of edible material. Its foliage is thick, juicy, and succulent, dark green, and absolutely heat resistant; and leaves are covered with water globules, like an ice plant. It can be cut through the hottest summer months, when other spinach is unobtainable, and remains in cutting condition until frost. Plant spring and fall, one ounce to 100 feet drilled, and 10 pounds to the acre. All epicures announce this as being the choicest of all spinach. Is delicate as asparagus. Cooks tender like marrow. One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 60c; 5 pounds at 50c pound.

LONG STANDING—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round, stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 5 pounds at 20c per pound.

BROAD LEAVED FLANDERS—A compact, broad-leaved sort. Leaves are round and very thick, and of the best quality, not so early as Bloomsdale Savoy, but a desirable sort for main crop. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 5 pounds, at 20c per pound.

Bloomsdale Savoy Spinach

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY—The variety most used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves are large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ½ pound, 15c; pound, 25c; 5 pounds, at 20c per pound.

SQUASH

Culture—After the danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties 4 to 6 feet apart, the running sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of winter squashes when gathering. Apply Bug Death, land plaster or Paris Green to keep off bugs. Summer sorts, one ounce to 25 hills; 4 to 6 pounds to an acre. Winter sorts, one ounce to 10 hills; 4 to 5 pounds to an acre. Ready in 70 to 80 days. Market May through summer and through fall and winter.

Mammoth White Bush Squash

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early and double the size, as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Early, well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; watery excrescence. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

BOSTON MARROW—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon yellow. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

HUBBARD—The most popular of all winter varieties; an excellent keeper. Is of large size, often weighing from 9 to 20 pounds. Color bluish green, occasionally marked with a brownish orange. Flesh is fine grain, dry and excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 85c.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Culture—Plant fall, winter or spring, except when ground is actually frozen. Manure 400 pounds to one ton per acre; ammonia 4 per cent, potash 8 to 10 per cent. Protect with litter when ground is frozen. Set out in 3-foot rows, 15 to 18 inches apart; about 9,000 plants per acre. Shipment from October to March.

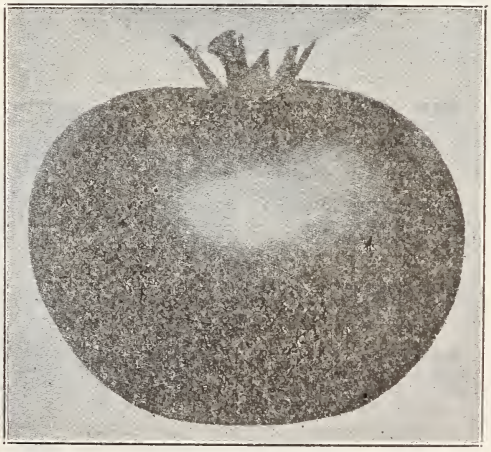
BEST VARIETIES FOR THE SOUTH—Excelsior Extra Early, Improved Lady Thompson, Klondike and Gandy.

150 plants, assorted, delivered	$1.25
300 plants, assorted, delivered	1.75
1,000 by express extra	3.00
5,000 by express extra	2.50
Virginia and Red Bird, per 1,000	4.50

TOMATOES

"Tomato Culture," by Tracy. 150 pages, cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60c.

Culture—Six or eight weeks before the frost is over, sow in hot beds or in pots or shallow boxes in the house, and when they have made four leaves, transplant in the beds to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them so that when set out in the open ground, they will be strong and stalky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and cultivate as long as possible. When transplanted, puddle the plants and shade them a few days until they are well rooted. The earliest fruits may be had by growing in pots, shifting to larger pots as they become filled with roots. Earliness may also be promoted by pinching off all the branches except the most thrifty and tying this and the main stem to stakes. Grown in this way, the plants may be set closer, and will produce more perfect fruits and a more abundant crop. One ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants enough for an acre. Plant March through June. Ready in 90 to 120 days. Market May 15th through October.

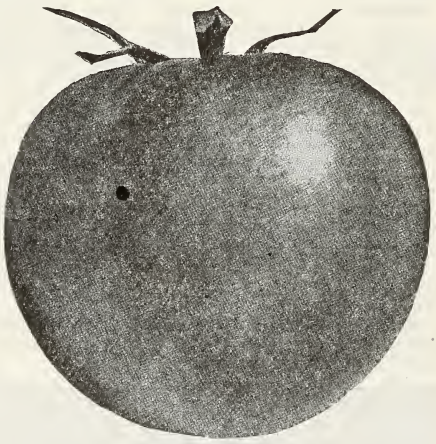


Huffman's Earliest Tomato

HUFFMAN'S EARLIEST—NEW. Listed only by us. By many years of continual crossing, we now present the earliest tomato known to the trade. Its stalk is about that of the Earliana, but is a week earlier, better color and better fruited; has no culls like Earliana; tomato round, dark red, small core and small seeded cells. Large shipments were made last year weighing over a pound each, twelve to a basket and 72 to a crate.

Absolutely this is the earliest tomato known. It has been thoroughly tried out. Mr. Caleb Boggs, of Delaware, one of the finest tomato experts in America, made an absolutely scientific test of this tomato this season from seed sent from Augusta. He pronounces this to be the earliest of all, making ripe tomatoes in a latitude as high as Delaware is, by June 3rd. Anyone familiar with the usual ripening time of tomatoes will see at once what a remarkable production, and what a valuable one, is this Huffman Tomato. It was produced near Augusta, Ga. It has been known here in a small way for some three or four years. Price, only in bulk, ounce, 40c; 4 ounces, $1.40; pound, $4.00.

SPARK'S EARLIANA — (Bright Red) — The Earliana is probably more largely grown for the earliest market than any other tomato of all the large, smooth, bright red varieties. In the tomato growing section of New Jersey, which practically controls the Eastern markets, it is grown almost exclusively. It is of very handsome shape, quite solid, and of fine quality. The fruiting season only lasts about four weeks, so that if marketed early the crop may be sold before the markets are glutted with the later kinds. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.50.



New Stone Tomato

THE STONE TOMATO—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker than most kinds from blossom end to stem. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

IMPROVED TROPHY—Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. Its large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep rich red fruit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

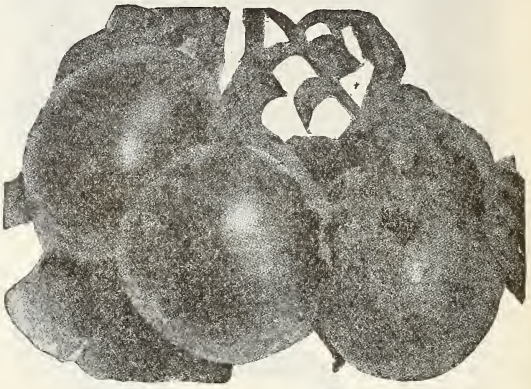
LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

SELECTED PARAGON—A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Yellow flesh, superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.00.

NEW EARLY ACME—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 75c; pound, $2.00.

MATCHLESS—The finest and best of the new canning tomatoes. Really our finest tomato. Color same as Acme, but larger in size and better shipper and canner. The canner's favorite. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; pound, $1.75.



Dwarf Champion Tomato

DWARF CHAMPION—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, $2.75.

PONDEROSA—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 90c; pound, $2.75.

TOMATO PLANTS—We can furnish any variety listed in catalog, from April until June, f. o. b. growers in Florida or South Carolina coast. 100 for $1.00; 500, $2.50; 1,000, $4.00. No orders shipped unless accompanied by cash.

TURNIP and RUTABAGA SEED

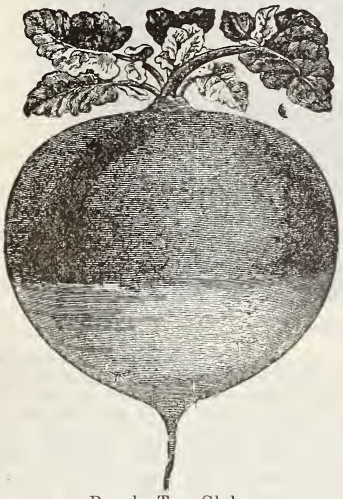
Cutlure—Spring sowing should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring sowing the Milans or other early varieties are the best. For the regular crop, sow the early sorts in July or August, the later sorts during August, and the salad varieties during August, September and October. Sow either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, thinning out to 6 inches, and roll the ground after sowing. Rutabagas should be sown in July and early in August, and earthed up as they grow. Ready in about 85 days. Market summer, fall and winter. Some sow 15 pounds of crimson and one pound of turnip seed mixed per acre in late summer time; gather turnips early in winter and graze crimson through winter, and in spring get a fine crop of hay. Sow 1½ pounds to the acre in drills, 2 pounds broadcast: salad turnips, 3 pounds per acre.

White Fleshed Varieties

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—The earliest of all flat turnips. The roots are clean, smooth, flat and handsome. The flesh is pure white, tender and sweet. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to the above, except that it is white all over. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—(Flat strap-leaved)—Exactly like Early Red or Purple Top, except that it is pure white. One of the best for the family garden; sweet and tender. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.



Purple Top Globe

EARLY RED, or PURPLE TOP—(Flat strap-leaved)—Flat, white with purple top; fine-grained and tender. The most popular of all varieties and the best seller. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

EARLY MAMMOTH RED TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large globe-shaped roots, white with purple tops. A big yielder; fine for table, market and stock feeding. An Augusta favorite. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 45c.

LARGE WHITE COW-HORN—A very productive quick-growing turnip of excellent quality, fine grained and very sweet. Often used as a soil improver. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE—Makes large, round white roots, excellent for table or stock; also quite largely used for winter salad. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE—Extra large, round, white; fine for table and stock; a big yielder. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

WHITE EGG—A quick-growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small tops. Flesh sweet, firm and mild. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

GREYSTONE TURNIP—Great English favorite. Is darkish in color. Extra large turnip, and an extra hardy turnip, among all of the white turnips. Top is purple; flesh exceedingly firm; an excellent and perfect keeper among all of the winter turnips. Prime favorite. New here. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

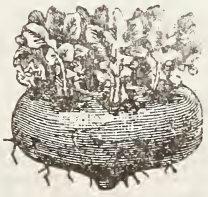
Yellow Fleshed Varieties

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN—A splendid keeper. Flesh is yellow, very solid, tender and sweet. Hardy and a good yielder; fine stock turnip. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

LARGE AMBER, or YELLOW GLOBE—Of large size, globe shaped, solid yellow flesh. Fine for table and stock; a fine keeper. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

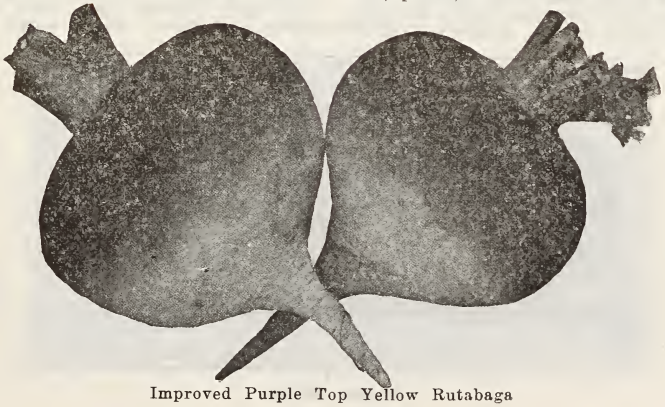
GOLDEN BALL, or ORANGE JELLY—One of the sweetest and best yellow turnips; hardy; flesh is firm and of most excellent flavor. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

Salad Varieties

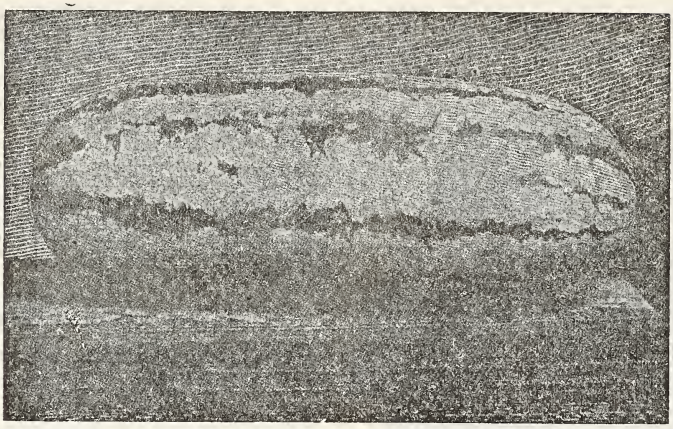


SEVEN-TOPS — Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes great amount of salad or greens. Does not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE—(The United States seed trade supplied.) Differing though from Seven Tops, which simply tops. The Southern Prize has large, white tubers growing sometimes from 2 to 3 pounds in weight. The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter till late spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip's root is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.



Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga



Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon

Rutabaga or Swede

IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP YELLOW—The old standard variety; largely grown for table and stock. A large yielder and good keeper; hardy and sweet and solid. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

BON AIR, or GOLDEN NECKLACE RUTABAGA—The largest rutabaga in existence. Strictly American. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 20c; pound, 45c.

LARGE WHITE, or RUSSIAN—Flesh is white, firm and sweet; grows large; fine for table and stock. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 40c.

WATERMELONS

An important melon seed test was made for us by the South Carolina Experimental Station. This test showed that Augusta, Ga., grown seed produces melons 10 to 15 per cent larger than seed from Florida or Western melon seed; and that while Georgia seed made two large shipping melons to the vine, Florida and Western seed produced 5 to 6 small melons per vine. Georgia seed, too, produces sweeter melons.

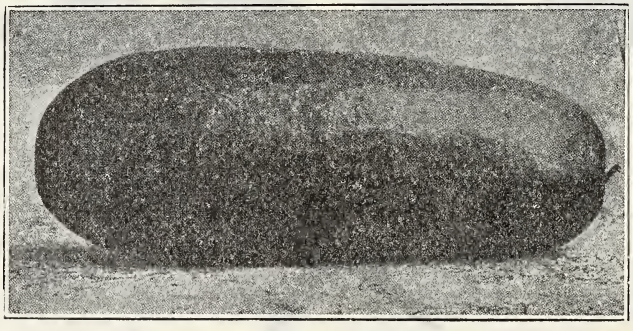
NOTE—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost $3,000 to $5,000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed, and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe, who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 12 cents a pound.

All melon seed listed below are grown at Augusta, Ga. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business northward: Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the large truckers who would not dare use the 12c and 15c contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida. Northern and Western seed, too, are not good here. Florida seed make 6 or 8 small melons per vine, while our seed make two or three big ones. Seed grown in the states of Oklahoma and Kansas, and in other Western states, produce often melons in the South with hard, white spots in the hearts. The melons do not always mature and are small.

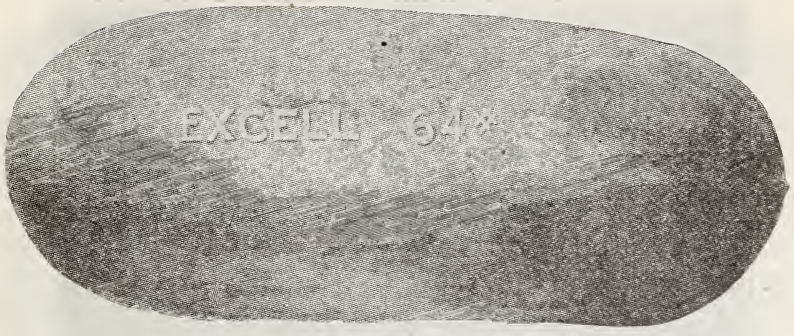
Culture—Dig holes ten or twelve feet each way, two feet deep, and fill up with fresh mould and manure. Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to two; two pounds to an acre; one packet to 30 hills, and 4 ounces to 100 hills—there being about 200 seed to the ounce. The truckers' usual plan for field melon is to plant six seed to hill and thin out to two.

Some plant hills 10x10 feet, and some 8x12 feet. The guano often used per acre is 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate, and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-half of a car per acre, is usually obtained. Planting time is from March 20th to April 20th. They ripen from June 15th to July 3rd. The truckers about here plant about 1½ pounds per acre. We usually plant Spanish peanuts or Velvet Beans in middles.

"JUNE 10th"—Known as Augusta Round White. Known, too, as "Sheep Nose." Matures here June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 1st. Best and earliest home market melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines but heavy bearers. Plant thick. Tender rind. Flesh light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape round. Color, whitish.



Watson Melon



Excel Melon

Melons 20 to 30 pounds. A great acquisition among melons. Bears continually during season. This melon is grown here exclusively by all our market men for the early market. Only listed by us. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

EL CID INDIVIDUAL WATERMELON—Can be served in rind, as cut into two parts like cantaloupe. Consul Dawson of Spain writes us: "This melon is 5 or 6 inches long, round, weighs 2¾ pounds. Red meat, sound and sweet; small black seeds; rind ¾ inch deep. My family (in Spain) thinks this melon equal to Georgia and Carolina melons in flavor." An individual watermelon has long been wanted. This fills the bill. New. Only listed by us. It is probable that as the little Rockyford individual cantaloupe, eaten as a whole and eaten in rind, wholly supplanted the big cantaloupe, so this individual El Cid watermelon may be largely wanted by hotel trade. Plant ½ pound per acre. One ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 60c; ½ pound, $1.00; pound, $1.75.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF—A long, gray or greenish-white melon, with crisp, red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each. Medium early—ripens about July 3rd. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better eating melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLESNAKE—(Also called "Gypsy")—This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than in this county. It originated here at Augusta, and this is one of the most advertised of all melons. The genuine seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped north in 1867 which so whetted the Northern appetite for watermelon. It is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3rd. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c. Ours are the highest type of seed.

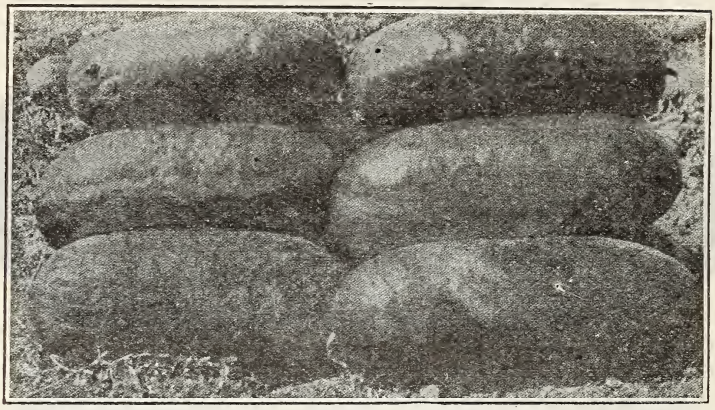
WATSON—The melon is almost seedless, some not having one-third as many seed as other melons. The biggest Florida shippers are planting of Watson heavily. Weighs 30 to 60 pounds, one grown at Augusta, 103 pounds. Our seed are the choicest. Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made. Shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seed white, smeared with yellow. A large Georgia grower says: "I've grown all the melons; Watson is best of all. Will ship further, and keep in commission house longer than any melon. Have kept them till Christmas." Ninety per cent of the melons now shipped North are Watson. Western grown seed are mixed with Kleckley and no good. Meat firm and not so good an eater as Sugar Loaf, Rattlesnake and Kleckley. Through use of poor seed stock, much of Watson sadly degenerated in 1914—thin, narrow, and small ends. Buy our seed. We are largest jobbers of Augusta grown seed. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

EXCEL MELON—A cross between the Watson and the Blue Gem. Long blue melon with dark green stripes. Cuts deep red. The heaviest bearer of all the melons. It is a better shipper than the Watson, and practically as good as the Kolb Gem. Much larger melon than the Watson, and it is no trouble to grow them, 40 to 60 pounds each in weight. Many predict that it will wholly suplant, as a shipping melon, the Watson. Keeps well. Seed mixed—some black, some white with black border. A South Georgia grower says: "Excel melon seed show some black seeds, and some white seeds, rimmed and tipped with black. The melon has an attractive color, excellent flavor, and is a good shipper. In this section, it is quite supplanting Watson." The shape, color and size are all better than the Watson. In 1914 the seed sold for $3.00 per pound. There is no doubt this will be the coming shipping melon of the South. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 40c; pound, $1.50; 5 to 10 pounds, at $1.25 per pound.

CAROLINA BRADFORD—Known as **Hoke Smith, McGuire, Tinker** and **Pearson.** Long a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melon grows to a large size; rind dark green with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3rd. Large, often 70 pounds. Rind tough. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

NEW HOLMES—Shape, large round like Eden, but longer; color, dark green, with very dark stripes; seed black; very prolific, matures as early as Kolb; not quite as early as Eden. Mr. J., with thirty years' experience as a grower, and shipper of thousands of cars, writes us, June, 1912: "Now selling car after car New Holmes at $175 per car f. o. b. my station, while Watson, Kolb Gem, and Eden are bringing maximum of $150. New Holmes grows large, perfect in shape, longer than Kolb Gem, and has a thick, durable rind, stands shipping to any point. About 750 Holmes melons fill a car 36 feet long, 8 feet wide, 4 feet deep. I regard it as the finest melon I ever saw, and I have raised thousands of cars." Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound. 90c.



Kleckley Sweet Melon

KLECKLEY SWEET—Melts in the mouth. No pulp left. The melon is oblong, of medium size and very sweet with but few white seeds firmly set near the rind. Vines are strong growing, very prolific and numerous to the vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply each year of seed is exhausted and the market is bare of seed before the season is out. The rind is dark green; flesh is bright scarlet and ripens to within half an inch of the rind. The quality of the meat is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is without a superior. Ripens about July 3rd; medium early. A favorite in Northwest. Prolific, 2 to 3 to vine. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

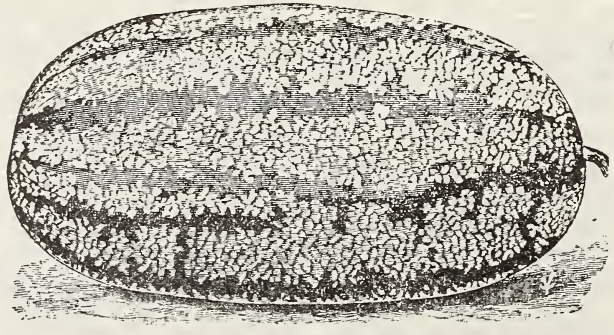
ALABAMA SWEET—Shape, long to oblong. This excellent shipping melon is the leading sort grown by Texas growers and some other Southern melon growers associations, and extensive individual growers North and Northwest. The rind is dark green marked with a still darker green mottled stripe, and while thin it is very tought, making the melon a first-class shipper. The flesh is bright red, fine grained, sweet and luscious, entirely stringless and very firm. The seeds are white, slightly tipped with brown, and are firmly set in small cavities near the rind. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

EDEN—Special growers, 1914, got 50 per cent more for Eden melons than Watson melons. Eden melons are more prolific in the field, are more uniform in size and shape, and are better carriers than the Watson. Round; striped; cuts rich red; 1,000 to 1,100 to car. Large Northern demand. This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. Bluish cash melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed white. Medium early; ripens about July 3rd. Planted in South Carolina largely. One grower plants 1,000 pounds. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER, or ICEBERG—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality better and flavor sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good a shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3rd. 800 to car. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; pound, 90c.

THE JONES—Rind dark, flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than the above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequently size of this melon. Originated near us some years ago, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3rd. A grower at Augusta, this season, grew Jones melons weighing 80 pounds. Good for home market, but they break in shipping. Has a thick rind and is better than all other melons for rind preserving purposes and pickling. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

TRIUMPH—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson, ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds. Late, ripens about July 10th. A favorite in its home state, Florida. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.



Carolina Bradford Melon

Conqueror Anti-Wilt Watermelon

CONQUEROR ANTI-WILT—An absolutely wilt-resistant melon. After ten years of constant and costly work by United States Government near Augusta, this watermelon has been perfected and is now put on the market for the first time. It is worth millions to the South. It is a fine shipper and as good an eater as is the Eden Gem. It is a somewhat larger melon, weighing 40 to 60 pounds. It is a tremendous saving to melon growers who have heretofore experienced heavy losses, because of their fields being infested in wilt after the third year, making impossible the growing for eight or ten years thereafter of watermelons. This melon means a revolution in melon growing. The annual loss of melons in wilt is incalculable. The owners of wilt-resistant land can now use their own lands for melon growing, whereas heretofore they have been compelled to rent farms. The melon is green and white stripe, and somewhat more elongated than is Kolb Gem, and is as fine a shipper as regards toughness of rind as any melon on the market today. Listed only by ourselves. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

IMPROVED KOLB GEM—Is about the same shape as the old-fashioned Kolb. Dark green rind, with a distinct stripe of lighter green. Black seed, more prolific and attractive than the old kind; deep red flesh and not so tough and white hearted as the old kind. 30-pound fair size. Ripens about July 4th. Packet, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c.

COLORADO PRESERVING CITRON—A medium sized round melon which grows about 6 to 8 inches in diameter and is striped with an alternate light and dark green stripe with green seed. It is used for making sweet pickles and preserving, as it is too hard to use for an eating melon. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 75c.

KANSAS STOCK MELON—Vines and culture same as watermelon. Resembles Citron and Apple Pie Melon, but is larger, weighing 40 to 60 pounds. Grow on poor soil best. Solid insides. Light green and striped in color. In large use in Kansas for hogs, cows and poultry. Will keep through the winter. Make 15 tons food per acre, or 20 tons. If a few melons are left in the field, they will reseed themselves for the next season, coming up and growing without cultivation. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; ½ pound, 80c; pound, $1.40. Use ½ pound per acre.

APPLE PIE MELON—A novelty which will be appreciated. Vine, fruit and culture quite similar to a watermelon, and are easily grown on any good soil. Each vine produces from 5 to 15 fruits and one of the large size will make as many pies as a half bushel of apples. The flesh is white, solid throughout, and of excellent quality for making pies, sauce, preserves, etc., and resembles apples in flavor. They keep nice and fresh all winter, so they can be used any time and any surplus can be fed to the live stock. It will pay to raise them for this alone, as they can be kept and fed all winter. Is a big, very hard and solid melon, weighing usually 20 pounds, of a light yellowish green color. It can be used for every purpose that apples are used for except eating raw. They are good keepers, remaining sound until the next summer. Packet, 10c; ounce, 25c; 4 ounces, 50c; ½ pound (per acre), 85c; pound, $1.50.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING
AND MEDICINAL USE

Culture—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow early in the spring, in drills 16 to 18 inches apart, and transplant as soon as the plants are large enough.

To Preserve the Plants for Use During the Winter, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles in order to preserve their seasoning and medicinal qualities.

ANISE—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant taste and smell. The leaves are also used for seasoning, garnishing and medicinal purposes. Packet, 5c.

BENE (Sesame)—Hardy annual. Its rich, oily seed make oil and nutty food for putting in bread, cakes, candies and sausage. China exports thousands of tons seed. Plant in waste places and woodland lots in spring. Each 5-foot plant produces 30,000 seed. Greedily eaten by birds and poultry. Cattle do not eat the plant's foliage. Greatest known attracter and feeder of birds in fields, parks and game preserves. Its sudden bursting pods give the magician his "Open Sesame." Every farmer who wishes to attract and to feed birds show sow Bene in all waste places. Bene reseeds itself. This reseeding is of great help to those who plant it and who wish a return of it year after year. Our seed Southern grown. Imported seed rarely germinate, and come dwarf. Plant is 6 feet tall. See cut. Packet, 5c; 4 ounces, 15c; pound, 30c; 5 pounds, 25c per pound.

CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Can be sown either in the spring or fall, but fall is the best, as the plants will give a large yield of seed the following season. Packet, 5c.

CATNIP, or CATMINT—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. Can be sown either in the fall or spring in drills 20 inches apart. Packet, 5c.

CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible, for when injured they have a disagreeable odor which they impart to the seed. Packet, 5c.

DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles, being particularly desirable for use in cucumber pickles, as it heightens the flavor. Packet, 5c.

SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial. Leaves largely used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Packet,, 5c.

Bene, or Sesame

HOREHOUND—A perennial herb largely used in making cough syrup and lozenges. Packet, 5c.

LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water, or dried and used as a perfume for linens, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry. Packet, 5c.

LEEK—The oblong bulk or stalk has the flavor of an onion, and is used principally in the winter for flavoring soups and stews. Packet, 5c.

SAGE—One of the most popular perennial herbs, possessing some medicinal properties, but used principally for flavoring and stuffing, being more extensively used for this purpose than any other herb. Packet, 5c.

TANSY—For making bitters. Packet, 5c.

THYME—A perennial, used both medicinally and for culinary purposes. Sow early in the spring. Packet, 5c.

SPRING FLOWER SEEDS

"Practical Gardening"—By Hunn & Bailey, Cornell University. Standard edition. The most complete book published on flower gardening, and quite complete on vegetable gardening. 250 pages. Let us mail you this book. Price 65c postpaid.

Our specially selected list of Flower Seeds, adapted to this latitude, which have proven successful after careful tests.

AGERATUM—Blooms all summer; 2 feet; annual. Packet, 5c.

ALYSSUM—(Sweet Mad Wort)—Pretty for vases; little plants. Packet, 5c.

ASTER VICTORIA—(Mixed)—The best Aster; 18 inches. Packet, 5c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—(Corn Flower.) Packet, 5 cents.

BALLOON VINE—(Love in a Puff.) Annual; climbing. Packet, 5c.

BALSAM—(Lady Slipper.) 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

CELENDULA—(Pot Marigold.) 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

CALLOPSIS—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

CAMPANULA—(Canterbury Bells.) Packet, 5c.

CANDYTUFT—(Iberis.) For edges; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

Aster

CARNATION—1 to 2 feet. Packet, 10c.

COCKSCOMB—(Celosi.) Border plant and for pots. Packet, 10c.

COSMOS—4 to 6 feet. July till frost. Packet, 5c.

CHINA PINK, or INDIAN PINK—Double and showy. Packet, 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—(Ipomoea Cyclamen.) Climber; star shaped flower; 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

DAISY BELLIS—Very popular; makes beautiful borders. Packet, 10c.

DAISY SHASTA—Perennial, propagates by roots as well as seed. Flowers keep for two weeks; from 1 to 4 inches in diameter, 2 feet tall. Very handsome. Packet, 10c.

DIANTHUS, or PINKS—2 feet. Packet, 5c.

Dianthus

DOLICHOS—(Hyacinth Bean.) Annual, climber; flowers freely; pretty seed pods; 10 to 50 feet. Packet, 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS—(Myosotis.) Little border; perennial, 6 to 10 inches. Packet, 10c.

FOUR O'CLOCK—(Or Marvel of Peru.) 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

FOX GLOVE, or DIGITALIS—Hardy; perennial. Packet, 5c.

GAILLARDIA—Bouquets, or house decorations; 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

GOLDEN GLOW—(Rudbeckia L. F. P.) Perennial; 8 feet; blooms July to September; deep yellow; effective for clumps or landscapes. Plant seed in early spring, also propagates by shoots. Packet seed, 10c; shoots, 15c each; dozen, $1.00.

GOURDS—Mixed gourds. Packet, 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—(Athea Rosea.) Majestic; hardy; perennial. Packet, 5c.

JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—(Ipomoea Imperialis.) Climbing; handsomest of all Morning Glories. Packet, 5c.

LARKSPUR—Hardy, annual, and showy. Packet, 5 cents.

MARIGOLD—(Tagetes.) Tall, hardy, annual, 1 to 3 feet. Packet, 5c.

MIGNONETTE—(Reseda.) Sow any time. Fragrant. Packet, 5c.

MOON FLOWER—(Ipomoea Grandiflora.) Climber, white flowers 5 to 6 inches diameter, fragrant evening. Packet, 10c.

NASTURTIUM—Dwarf or Tall; one of best annuals and the most popular of all flowers. Easy culture. Assorted colors. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; pound, $1.00, postpaid.

PERIWINKLE—(Vinca.) Summer garden, winter house, 2 feet; large pink and white. Packet, 5c.

PETUNIA—Blooms early summer till frost. Effective, 1½ to 2 feet. Packet, 5c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—(Flame Flower.) Brilliant summer flowering annual; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

PORTULACA—(Moss Rose.) For edging or rock work; thrives anywhere; 1½ feet. Packet, 5c.

POPPY—(Papaver.) Desirable, wide color range, 3 to 5 feet. Packet, 5c.

PANSY—The world's favorite; perennial; sow August and September. Packet, 10c.

Pansy

RICINUS—(Castor Oil Bean.) Ornamental leaved, annual; 8 to 10 feet. Packet, 5c.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—(Flowering Sage.) Perennial; scarlet; 3 feet. Packet, 10c.

SUNFLOWER-CHRYSANTHEMUM—Flower double; tall, 7 feet; large yellow flowers, look like Chrysanthemum, new. Packet, 5c.

SUNFLOWER-RUSSIAN—8 to 10 feet, large. Packet, 5c.

SWEET PEAS—(Willet's Special Mixed.) The very best mixture possible to obtain. Packet, 5c and 10c; ounce, 15c; 4 ounces, 30c; pound, $1.00.

SWEET PEAS—Straight varieties which are specially selected according to results they have given after careful testing. **Emily Henderson** (early white); **Blanche Burpee** (extra large white); **Blanch Ferry** (pink and white); **Modesty** (delicate pink; **Apple Blossom** (bright pink); **Catherine Tracy** (pink, light at edges); **King Edward** (scarlet); **Captain of the Blues** (bright blue and purple); **Countess Randor** (light blue and lavender); **Emily Eckford** (delicate lavender); **Black Night** (dark maroon); **Hon. Mrs. Kenyon** (primrose yellow); **America** (striped white and pink). All above Sweet Peas priced at: Ounce, 20c; 4 ounces, 50c; pound, $1.50.

Sweet Peas

SWEET WILLIAM—(Dianthus Baratus.) Hardy perennial; 1 foot. Packet, 5c.

VERBENA—Annual. Packet, 5c.

WALL FLOWER—Perennial. Packet, 5c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE—The newest and best addition to climbers. Packet, 10c.

ZINNIA—(Double.) Resembles Dahlias. Packet, 5 cents.

WILLET'S FLOWERING BULBS

AMERICAN GROWN BULBS FOR SPRING PLANTING

ELEPHANT EARS—(Caladium Esculentum.) Plant in early spring. 10c each; 1 dozen, $1.00.

Elephant Ears

DAHLIAS—Plant early spring until middle of summer; all leading varieties, 15c each; 4 for 50c; 1 dozen, $1.25.

GLADIOLI—Plant early spring and summer. 4 for 10c; dozen for 25c; 50 for 90c; 100 for $1.50.

CANNAS—Plant early spring and summer. All colors. Each, 10c; 1 dozen, 75c.

TUBE ROSES—Plant in early spring. 1 dozen, 25c; 25 for 40c; 100, $1.50.

For prices and description of all bulbs for fall planting, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, etc., see our Fall Catalog.

CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANTS—Set out plants March through June. Plants 5 to 8 inches high. We ship only under colors; colors to be specified by you. Cash with order; shipment by postal package, prepaid, in the following units: 100 plants, $2.75; 50, $1.75; 25 (no less), for $1.00.

EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep, green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 200 square feet. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Use especially prepared fertilizers as listed below. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds or more, 20c.

"DURHAM ROLLERS"

Used especially for lawns, putting greens, golf grounds. Hand or horsepower. All weights, plain cast iron, or water tight rollers, or for holding sand for weight. Give weight and size wanted, and we will price.

STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD

CONTAINS NITROGEN, AMMONIA, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH

Takes the place of liquid manure. It starts the plants at once into healthy and vigorous growth and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. These tablets drive troublesome insects and worms from the soil. They are odorless, non-poisonous, uninjurious, and are clean and easy to handle. If your plants are not doing well, try **Sterlingworth Plant Food Tablets**, and see how quickly they are benefited. Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house palnts for 3 months, 10c, postpaid. Large size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.

FERTILIZERS

FOR FLOWERS, LAWNS, ETC.

The Fertilizers listed below are especially recommended for Flowers, Lawns, etc.

Pulverized Sheep Manure	100 lbs.	$2.00
Pulverized Cow Manure	100 lbs.	2.00
Bone Meal, 1 lb., 5c	100 lbs.	3.00

EARTHENWARE FLOWER POTS

6-inch, 10c each	dozen	$ .90
8-inch, 15c each	dozen	1.25
10-inch, 25c each	dozen	2.25
12-inch, 40c each	dozen	4.00
14-inch, 50c each	dozen	5.50

Get special prices on larger amounts.

FLETCO PAPER POTS
(With Open Bottoms)

For starting early vegetables and flower plants in hothouses, hotbeds, etc., such as lettuce, tomatoes, melons, cucumbers, tobacco, peppers, etc., which are to be set out later in garden or field, pot and all. Sample, 300, 3 sizes, postpaid, for $1.00. By express, not prepaid, f. o. b. factory, in 5,000 and 10,000 lots, as follows: 2-inch, at $1.10; 2¼-inch, at $1.20; 2½-inch, at $1.30; 3-inch, at $2.00 per thousand.

LAWN MOWERS

Anyone wanting a Lawn Mower will find it cheaper in the end to buy the best. While we offer cheap Lawn Mowers, we advise all of our customers to buy the Pennsylvania or the Great American. These will last a life time, with little care. If parts wear out these can be replaced at small cost, and the machine be as good as new. While the cheaper mowers take more time to replace broken parts and get in condition, than to buy a new machine.

Red Bird—Wheel 7½ inches, blade 14 inches	$ 3.25
Blue Ribbon, 1904—Wheel 8½ inches, blade 14 inches	4.25
Blue Ribbon, 1905—Wheel 9½ inches, blade 14 inches	5.25
Blue Ribbon, 1907—Wheel 10½ inches, blade 14 inches	6.25
Pennsylvania Plain Bearing—8-inch wheel, 4 blades, 16 inches	10.50
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches	13.00
Pennsylvania Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches	14.50
Great American Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 15 inches	10.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 17 inches	11.00
Great American Ball Bearing—10½ inch wheel, 5 blades 19 inches	12.00
GRASS CATCHERS—15 inches	$ 1.90
17 inches	2.00
19 inches	2.10
PRUNING SHEARS—No. 1, each	$ .50
No. 4, each	.25
Rockdale Pruners, each	.75
Giant Grass Hooks, each	.50

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

FIELD SEED CORN

In 1915 Plant Corn—Throughout this generation the year 1915 will be remembered as the greatest oat and wheat crop year ever known in the South. Make 1915 also the greatest of all corn years. No man with these three crops in abundance, and with hogs, will find himself this winter in other than in a good condition. Make early corn plantings. Also follow oats and wheat with corn (for June planting use Mexican June), thus making two good money crops on the same land, in the year.

By the side of every corn stalk, plant in late spring or early summer, a legume—Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Beggar Weed—for turning under; also peanuts in corn make a good money crop. Where the above legumes are turned under, follow in fall, 1915, with grains and use no guano, save acid phosphate.

Our Corn Seed—We do not handle Western Seed Corns, as they are not good in the South—dangerous for seeds or feeds. Alabama Experiment Station says: "All varieties of corn falling below 20 bushels per acre were early Northwestern kinds. These have repeatedly proved unsuitable for our climate, making small yields and a poor quality of grain." Our corns are all Southern grown, and from the best localities brought to us in car load lots, from the original growers. The danger of feeding Western corn has enhanced the value of Southern corn by 10 to 20 per cent.

"**The Cereals in America,**" by Hunt. 450 pages, illustrated. Cloth, $2.00, postpaid.

"**The Book on Corn,**" by Myrick. 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, $1.50. Let us mail you these books.

For the celebrated Williamson Corn Method, write the Georgia Experiment Station, Georgia, for bulletin 78.

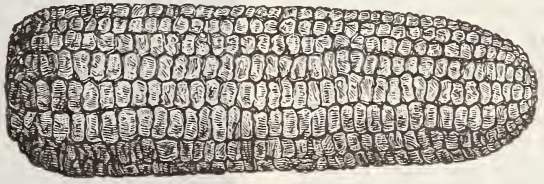
Bisulphide of Carbon—For the keeping of corn, peas and all grains in barns and warehouses. Pound, 30c; 5-pound can for $1.25. For grain, pour directly into the mass in several places, allowing 15 pounds to each 1,000 bushels. Cover closely to confine the fumes.

Culture—Plant 6 quarts to acre. Usually planted in the South from March 5th to June 25th. Our best growers around Augusta are making now uniformly 40 bushels to the acre. Plant 5-foot rows 12 inches in drill. Fertilize only once or twice on the side at second and third plowing, using 500 pounds of fertilizer. These same growers six or eight years ago were making only 10 to 12 bushels when using the same amount of guano, planting and fertilizing at time of planting, in the old way. A good fertilizer consists of 250 pounds Acid Phosphate and 250 pounds cotton seed meal per acre. Never plow corn deep. Average yield in United States, 25.8 bushels per acre.

CORN ON EAR—We can furnish any variety we list, on the ear, selected ears, 5c each; 1 dozen, 50c.

EARLY DENT CORN—Dent corns that do best in the South are grown in Northern Virginia. It loses its earliness when grown from native seed. Northwestern dent corn is much cheaper, but by experiments has proven to be worthless for planting in the South. For early farm corn, nothing takes the place of the Dent. It comes on for the farmer in the nick of time; for feeding or meal, middle of July, or 100 days from planting.

IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT—It makes a large sized ear, small cob; deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive golden yellow color. Is well known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it the latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent Corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. Buy fresh seed each year. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.



Improved Golden Dent

IMPROVED WHITE DENT—This is the main crop for feeding purposes grown in Virginia; oftentimes 60 to 90 bushels on good land. Has a big ear, 8 to 10 inches long, very large grain.

This corn is similar in every way to the Yellow Dent, except the grain is white. Some prefer this on account of the meal. This corn is quite popular among some market gardeners, plant large enough to sell for roasting ears. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.35; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.10 per bushel.

WILLET'S PROLIFIC GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN—New and only listed by us. We have produced this corn through many years of crossing the Louisiana Yellow Creole, Marlboro and Georgia Six Ear. The product is one of the best yellow corns in the South today, and the most prolific. Is a small ear corn, color of the richest yellow, ears a little larger than Georgia Six Ear; very similar to Marlboro. Very hard and prolific; very resistant to drought and almost weevil proof. Is very high in feed value. Grower claims will feed longer than any white variety. There has been a great demand for a number of years for a hard, yellow prolific corn. We think we have succeeded in producing this and now offer same to the trade. Have only a limited amount of this variety to offer. Price: 1 quart, 25c; 2 quarts, 40c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00; 2½ bushels, at $2.75 per bushel.

GARRICK—A white corn now supplanting Marlboro in South Carolina, and winning most of the farmers' corn prizes. (South Carolina today being the most advertised corn growing state in the United States.) Won the Marlboro County contest 1908—yield of 137 bushels; also best yield per acre on five acres in 1909. Our grower got in 1909, 500 bushels on five acres. Young Usher of S. C., who won the S. C. premium, 1909, and was given a trip by U. S. Agricultural Department to Washington, D. C., free, planted Garrick. A fancy specialist corn grower, Augusta, says: "Yield is enormous. I believe Garrick will be the most popular variety of corn in the South." An Augusta grower made without any special cultivation, 700 bushels on 12 acres last year; another grower in 7-foot rows and 12 inches to the row, made 65 bushels per acre and a good crop of cucumbers in between the rows. Two to five ears. Stands drought. Planted after cucumbers here this year (1914) 25 acres made

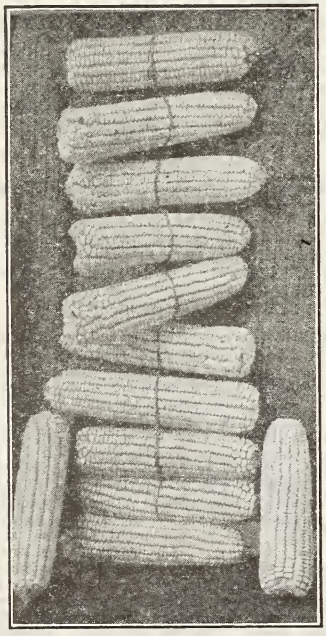
1,500 bushels. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, at $2.25 per bushel.

WILLET'S WHITE WEEVIL PROOF PROLIFIC CORN—New and only listed by us. Agricultural Department, Washington, has been working for a number of years on a white weevil-proof corn. They first tried to get a hard resistant corn; this failed. Second, to get a thick, heavy long shuck to completely cover the small, often open end of the ear where the weevils enter, and many other insects attack the corn. They have succeeded in this, and it has proved a tremendous success against weevils. The corn (named above) now allows the growing of corn where weevils have largely heretofore made it impossible. This corn has a small ear similar to Georgia Six Ear; a red cob; grains long. Very prolific. In South Carolina in 1913 it won many prizes for single ear, best ten ears, and heaviest yield per acre. We have only about 500 bushels of this new weevil proof corn to offer, which has so long been wanted and needed. Price, 1 quart, 25c; 2 quarts, 40c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00; 2½ bushels at $2.75 per bushel.

WILLET'S IMPROVED MARLBORO PROLIFIC—We have increased the size of grain. A beautiful white prolific corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test-out, Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. Some of the largest yields of corn ever made in South Carolina were from Marlboro, and it has probably won the largest and most premiums. Grains and ears are some larger than Cockes. Quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, at $2.25 per bushel.

WILLET'S PRIDE—This corn has been grown for the past ten or fifteen years in this vicinity. It is one of the best field corns we have ever listed. Quite a number of growers call it poor land corn. Is a wonderful corn, stands more drought and adverse seasons than any we have ever tried. Extra deep, long grains; medium sized ear, very small red cob. Shells out more than any other variety. Our grower the past season averaged 47 bushels per acre on his entire crop. One grower near Augusta averaged 70 bushels on 10 acres. We can recommend this corn to any farmer. Price, 1 quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

Willet's White Weevil Proof



Willet's Improved Marlboro Prolific

COCKE'S PROLIFIC—Flinty white, heavy. In swamp lands near Augusta has grown 140 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Carolina. Stood highest test at Georgia Experimental Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experimental Stations. Our breeder is one of the best in the South. In North Carolina he has made a specialty of this corn for 10 years. He has increased its usual length of grain, set its habits to 2 ears, increased the width of the blade, and reduced the height of the salks, which makes it a more desirable corn than the usual Cocke's Prolific. Out of 32 varieties North Carolina Experimental Station for eight years ranked as having the highest average. It averages about 175 ears for 100 plants. Nothing better for ensilage. In Virginia grows 15 feet, often 3 or 4 ears to stalk; grains are sound, flinty and glisten like silver; medium cob, large ear. Cocke's is considered the most prolific corn in Virginia. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC—This remarkable prolific corn was introduced by Prof. Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama Experimental Stations rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. For late planting, this corn has no superior. It is of quick growth, matures up well, and yields splendidly. Blount's Prolific also makes a first-class ensilage corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

GEORGIA SIX-EAR—(New)—Synonyms: "Biggs Seven-Ear," "Alexander's Six-Ear," "Hastings Prolific."—In North Carolina Experimental Station stood out of 100 varieties first in 1903, first in 1904, third in 1906, and first in 1907, making about 77 bushels per acre. Average length of ear, 7 inches. In one lot, 20 acres, in North Carolina, not a stalk furnished less than three ears. Twenty acres produced 2,041 bushels, averaging 127 bushels to the acre. Largest yield in North Carolina was 133½ bushels per acre. Largely grown about Augusta, and considered one of our most productive varieties. Small ears and cob, long grains. White flint corn. Turns out remarkably well when shelled. Ears fill to the end. A most excellent keeper. One grower from our seed this year made 1,000 bushels. The cob is absolutely insignificant. Ten bushels on the cob, weighed up 70 pounds to the bushel, will shell out to be twelve bushels, 56 pounds. An Augusta grower made on 22 acres 98 bushels of corn per acre. One grower in South Carolina who aerated his land by seven or eight deep plowings before planting, one three acres of Six-Ear Corn, made actual weight 116 bushels to the acre. Horses like it more than other corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

BATTS FOUR-EAR—Originated in North Carolina, and is quite a favorite in that state. Hard white grains and a small cob; ears are medium and it tends toward a standard of 4 ears to the stalk. Very similar to Georgia Six-Ear. Matures from 100 to 110 days. Won first prize North Carolina Fair, October, 1910. We have certificates from various growers, per acre, as follows: 201 bushels, 79 bushels, 132 bushels, 125 bushels, etc. Price: One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

SHAW'S IMPROVED—Introduced some eight or more years ago. One of the largest eared corns grown in this section, ears average from 9 to 12 inches long, 16 to 20 rows, deeply set from butt to tip, grains white and almost perfect in shape. Shelling 85 per cent. The stalk is large, very strong and storm resistant owing to its deep rooting. Heavy in foliage with generally two good ears. This is one of the most popular big-eared corns planted today, having an average yield of about 80 bushels per acre. Quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

HUFFMAN—The most beautiful corn ever grown in Tennessee, bears the name of Huffman. It is white; tremendous ear; good size cob; grains are long. It is prolific, and the great feature of it is the white pearly meal it makes. The grains glisten like silver, and are as white as rice. Grains are of the usual hardness. We have our corn grown for us here at Augusta; fully climatized. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

RED COB—The great Tennessee corn; known in Virginia as "Columbia Beauty"; large ears; medium early. Most highly regarded in Virginia and Tennessee. A large white grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in sandy soil and also in the swamp. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil where other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. This corn is the principal corn grown in the renowned corn lands in Orangeburg and Barnwell counties in South Carolina—called though sometimes by other names than Red Cob. It is a prime favorite in all the coast counties of South Carolina. Can be planted March to July at Augusta. Georgia grown, fully climatized. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

HICKORY KING—A very popular and productive white corn, especially for high land; is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large, very broad and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. One Augusta farmer claims this past season from our seed to have made 2,000 bushels of this corn, and on some parts of his plantation 80 bushels to the acre. In Virginia, Hickory King is regarded as the best poor land corn. Down in Mississippi, on the contrary, no other corn in the rich lowlands has been found so productive and useful. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.50; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.25 per bushel.

GOURD SEED CORN—Known also as Horse Tooth. Grains are shaped like a gourd seed and is a prolific corn, and an old standard one in the South, and makes more fodder than the usual corn. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.30; sack, 2 bushels, $2.15.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE—Makes a larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. A great Virginia favorite for corn and fodder. Known in Virginia as "Eureka." Aside from its magnificent ensilage, it is also a very prolific corn; ears are 12 to 14 inches, and on rich land in Virginia it grows 12 to 16 feet high. It has been known to produce 142 bushels per acre. Often grows here 15 feet. Gloriously big white ears. One quart, 15c; 2 quarts, 25c; peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; sack, 2½ bushels, $2.10 per bushel.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN—(Georgia grown)—Plant not before June 1st and up to July 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grow so tall, nor make such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears till September and October and till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We planted as late as July 15th and matured before frost, made 65 bushels to the acre. Our crop this year was planted June 16th. Yielded 65 bushels to the acre. A party here last year planted 1st of June, eight acres on rock land, Tall Mexican June Corn; on three acres he got 130 bushels shelled corn, and he put the five acres into silo, which after settling, etc., made 90 tons net silage, thus reaping 16 tons silage per acre. It was cultivated three times. Was gathered about November 25th. A customer who has been growing 100 acres in Mexican June for seven years, says: "I plant as late as August and often have roasting ears as late as December." For a second crop, few things are better than Mexican June, giving a fine corn grain crop and a fine forage crop besides. Oftentimes it is perfectly green until the middle of November. Our correspondent writes: "I made 17 tons ensilage per acre. We have improved the quality of our corn to the place where it will produce two large ears to the stalk, and each ear averaging from 600 to 700 grains." The concensus of opinion is that Mexican June Corn is a safer corn planted after spring gathered grains than is other corn. Will stand any drought. Quart, 20c; peck, 85c; bushel, $2.75.

BRAZILIAN FLOUR CORN—Soft, white, starchy corn that can be ground on flour mills and used for unraised breads like flour. Stools heavy, and when cut green in the ear, it makes a wondrous amount of forage. A soft sweet corn (can be chewed even when dried), and fine for roasting ears. Plant like other corns. Grows 6 to 15 feet high—2 to 6 big ears to stalk. Keeps well. Plant an acre this year to each ploy. Peck, $1.75; 2 pecks for $3.00.

BROOM CORN—Tennesse Improved Evergreen. Grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well. Free from crooked brush. Fibre long and fine. Will not get red in the field before it is cut. Strictly a green variety of brush. One acre produces about 500 pounds of brush, and 30 or 40 bushels of seed. Plant in the spring like corn, the same cultivation, though somewhat later in the season. This is a tremendous crop in the West. Plant in drills 3½ feet apart, leaving 6 inches in the row, 20 pounds to the acre. Get Agricultural Department at Washington to mail you a complete bulletin for preparation for the market. Price: One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, at 10c; 100 pounds, at 8c per pound.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED

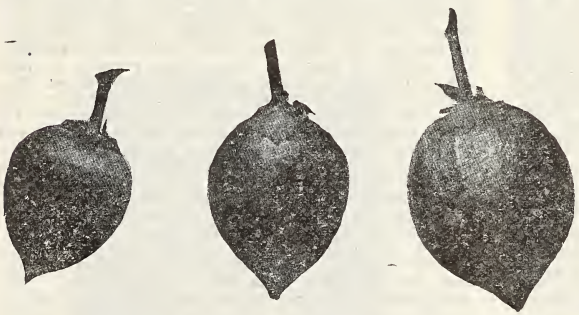
THE LEADING TYPES OF COTTON GROWN IN THE SOUTH TODAY AND DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH

NEARLY FIFTY COTTON TYPES LISTED—We list below nearly fifty cottons which is more than any house dealing in Cotton Seed in the world lists.

COTTONS NOT LISTED—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

GEORGIA COTTON PLANTING SEED—We are the largest dealers in the South of Georgia Cotton Seed for the Southwest and for export. Buy **Georgia Cotton Seed**, because Augusta's territory is cotton's best habitat, and furnishes a seed more prolific than North Carolina seed. Buy **Willet's Doubly Attested Georgia Cotton Seeds**, as re-examined by us. Growers' "single attest" seeds, shipped direct to you, might lead to great errors and loss.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center, receipts some years being over 550,000 bales; has four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses, and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses in the world, with latest improvements. Augusta has more cotton mills than any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in the year it has an equal price to the New York markets.



Small, Medium and Big Boll

QUALITY OF OUR COTTON SEEDS—We buy our seeds of originators, or from scientific growers from seed bought from originators, in car load lots. We know our growers; we know what is genuine seed of each type. When you buy of farmers or miscellaneous shippers you have no guarantee whatever.

OUR COTTON PLANT CUTS—Our cuts are not misleading, abnormal pictures made from plants on highly fertilized land, grown in 4 foot trenches, manured up to the top and plants watered. Our cuts are the normal plants on average land.

GEORGIA COTTON SEED FOR BOLL WEEVIL STATES—Augusta is the best habitat for the growing of the cotton plant; therefore Texas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, on this account, and all boll weevil states, should come to us each year for seed. We sell sacked, 30 pounds to the bushel; Sea Island and Egyptian, 42 pounds; 1,000 bushels to the car, and at some points, 1,200 bushels make a car.

We will gladly quote car lot prices upon request on any variety.

AN OUTRAGE, AND A WARNING—Hundreds of cars of supposedly "early cottonseed" have been sold in the past few years, and are being sold now in the boll weevil districts each season, by Carolina cotton seed oil mills, who simply ship out their miscellaneous scrub stock from different piles. This product ultimately finds itself in farmers' hands, and is sold for early straight types. We would also warn against much of the miscellaneous farmers seeds of unknown types as advertised in the agricultural papers, grown by unscientific growers, uninformed as to what constitutes true type, and who are ignorant of the absolute heredity of their own seed. It is better always to come to scientific growers and shippers.

WILLET'S CULLED COTTON SEED—Culled seed are 50c per bushel extra. In your order, state if culled or unculled seed are wanted. Our culling machine takes out black, slick and small runty seeds, which seeds are the first to sprout and grow off, and which are left to grow at chopping out time, while the slower normal seed plants are destroyed.

FREIGHT RATES ON COTTON SEED NOT GUARANTEED—Freight rates car lots from Augusta to Texas common points is 54 cents per 100 pounds, 30,000 pounds minimum car, and to New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and most all Mississippi River points, 24 cents per 100 pounds, minimum car 30,000 pounds, and less than car 40c to 42c per 100 pounds.

While we cannot give all freight rates here, we will gladly get freight rates to any point and wire you.

COTTON SEED TESTING—A test for germination is to cut the seed with a knife and examine and taste the kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily, seed is good. Always test your seed.

COTTON CULTURE—Break 8 to 10 inches deep with 2-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with corn planter; rows 3½ to 4 feet apart. Chop out when cotton is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill, 1 or 2 plants to hill, according to the land. Cultivate with cultivator shallow and level, about every ten days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots. Manure on side late in season. Give wide spacing to long staples.

COTTON NOTE—Write for Farmers' Bulletin No. 601, Washington, for a new system of cotton culture—late thinning and close spacing. Use **Ledbetter Planter No. 2, $14.00**—spaces 1½, 2, 2½ and 3 inches.

Varieties We Recommend for Boll Weevil States

Three quarters of a million bales of these cottons were ginned in 1913, before September.

EARLY SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL VARIETIES—**Willet's Perfection Early Cotton, King's, Simpkins, Toole, Hites, Broadwell Double Jointed, World's Wonder, Money Maker, Bank Account,** and the new valuable early **Wilt Resistant Covington-Toole.**

Short Staple and Upland Long Staple

EARLY BIG BOLL VARIETIES—Willet's Ideal Big Boll, Trice, Triumph, Cleveland, Rowden, New Improved Cook's, "Fifty to Fifty."

EARLY LONG STAPLE VARIETIES—Keenan, Columbia, Weber, and New Keenan 1⅜-inch Anti-Wilt Cotton.

BOLL WEEVIL NOTES—Plant the above cottons early. Plant only cottons that set fruit early and rapidly, and mature them quickly. On rich bottom lands where cotton grows very rank and rot their bolls, plant the earliest varieties that have the least foliage. Kings and Simpkins are the earliest. The Toole and Hites do not have as much foliage and the lint is much better staple; only about a week or ten days later than the earliest types. The Big Bolls we recommend are about ten days later than Kings and Simpkins, but the length of the staple is much better than the small boll varieties. The early long staple varieties we recommend above are new cottons. They are much earlier than the original upland long staple, big boll and prolific. Growers who want a staple cotton in the boll weevil territory can grow successfully only these varieties.

SYNONYMS—There are perhaps fifty cotton types standard (see this catalog). These cottons sail around in agricultural journals and elsewhere under thousands of names. Beware of the synonyms or alias. It is always a deception, and most often a fraud.

USE HARRIMAN COTTON SEED PLANTER—Spaces 8 inches and upward (1 bushel for 2 acres, 20 inches). No. 7, delivered your railroad station, $12.50. Used, too, with the greatest satisfaction in the planting of cow peas and soys, drilling them in 3-foot rows, which requires less than ½ bushel per acre of both of the above seeds.

The Earliest Small and Medium Boll Varieties

LENGTH OF LINT ABOUT ⅞ INCH

WILLET'S SPECIAL KING'S—(Short Staple)—(Syn., "Sugar Loaf")—Tolerably small stalk, with spreading limbs, pyramid shape. Planted at Augusta June 20th, the past season made a bale per acre.

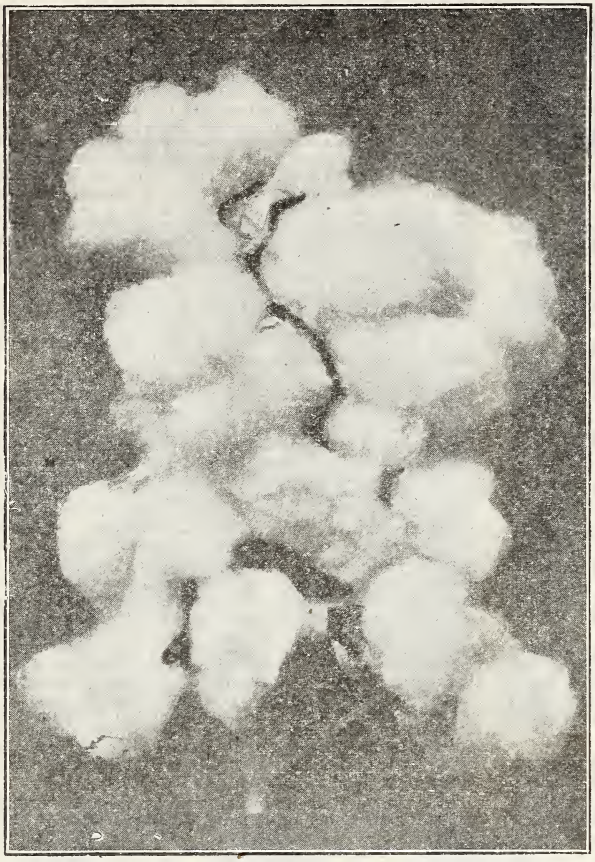
The government experts at Port Gibson, Miss., the leading authority today in the world on early anti-boll weevil cottons, say that the best two cottons are King's and Toole, King being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. The earliest cotton in the United States. 103 bolls make one pound seed cotton. About 38½ pounds lint to 100 pounds seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent; 82 per cent open by September 1st. Average about 3 feet high. We have shipped some years as much as 30 cars into boll weevil states. King's opens in Texas, July 15th; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1¼ bales per acre. The writer planted King's cotton last year, June 30th, and it had blooms in six weeks. It had no rain from the first of July to August 15th, yet many stalks showed at least 250 bolls open and matured. It turned out better than any other cotton on the place. For three years we have gathered over a bale to the acre on a certain 20 acres of land without fertilization except that received from winter vetches sown in fall and cut May 1st. Boll is medium; seed very small and green-white. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats, and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all others. The salvation of all boll weevil lands. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. The boll weevil states should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed. The old name of this cotton in its North Carolina home was and is "Sugar Loaf," named thus on account of its pyramid shape, and with about 20 per cent of the blooms showing red spots on them. This is the King's as is annually sold today. Our North Carolina growers, whose crop we control, which we call Willet's Special King's, have bred this cotton so as to now show 80 to 85 per cent blooms per stalk with red spots on them. Largely immune to anthracnose, only 1 per cent. We offer this North Carolina King's stock f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.00; 100 bushels, at 90c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL SIMPKINS EARLY PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. This is a selection from King's cotton, and resembles the King very much in growth and shape. Is equally as early. Some growers make a bale and a half to two bales per acre. Certain exploiters have advertised this cotton as being ten days earlier than King's and have made big money on it. This is wholly untrue, and is unjust to buyers. King's and Simpkins open at the same time.

Our grower says: "The superiority of this cotton consists in its extreme earliness and heavy fruiting. Has long limbs which come out at the ground; has close joints and small seed, and yields 40 per cent lint at the gin. This cotton received first premium at North Carolina State Fair, 1905, 1906 and 1907, for the best stalk, best seed, best yield per acre, and best bolls." He adds that one grower in Louisiana who planted 1,200 acres in it, was so pleased with it that he sould about 7,000 bushels of this Carolina seed; while this grower lived in a completely infested boll weevil district, yet he made 509 pounds lint per acre with Simpkins, and made only 200 pounds with some later cotton.

The North Carolina Experiment Station writes us that Simpkins and King's cottons are of the same general type; Simpkins cotton is a strain of King's. The Experiment Station tests indicate that King's seed and good Simpkins seed are about of equal merit. We offer fancy North Carolina stock, f. o. b. Augusta. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.00; 100 bushels, at 90c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

Willet's Special King

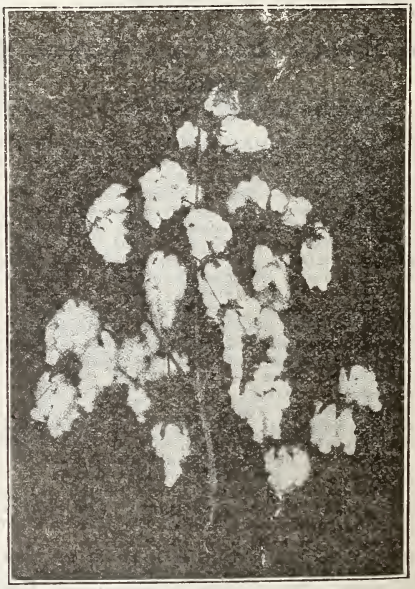


Willet's Perfection Early Cotton

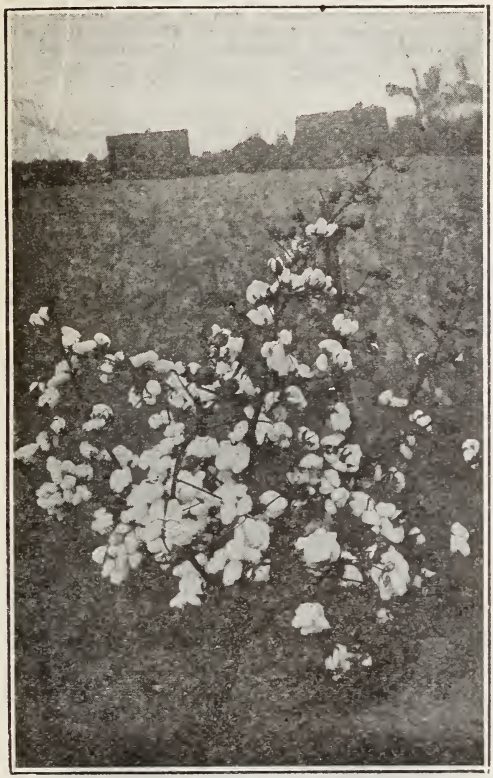
WILLET'S PERFECTION EARLY COTTON—(Short Staple). New, and only listed by us. Bred by one of the most scientific growers in Augusta territory. This cotton was bred from Toole, and for six years the breeder has been selecting his seed for earliness, productiveness and a large size boll; and today we can say this is one of the most prolific early medium boll cottons we have ever seen grown. Each year there is, in early anti-boll weevil cottons, a betterment and an evolution. This year it is "Willet's Perfection Early." The seed are the prettiest, most uniform and homogenous that are known. Its points of superiority are: It is practically as early as King's, one of the most prolific, larger boll than Toole, less costly to pick than Toole, better lint and smaller seed—all strong advantageous points. We predict for it a wide circulation. Our grower is the originator. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had, and we advise everyone to try at least a small amount. Price: One bushel, $2.50; 5 bushels, at $2.00; 25 bushels, at $1.75; 100 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel. Get special prices on larger amounts.

WILLET'S SPECIAL TOOLE—(Short Staple). Early for boll weevil lands. Of the King type; low bush; shapely, height 3.73 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 pound seed cotton. Bolls small. Largely free from anthracnose and boll rot. We advise farmers to plant same that have been suffering from this trouble. The government expert at Port Gibson, Miss., the leading authority today on the early anti-boll weevil cottons, says that the best two cottons are King's and Toole, King's being slightly earlier, but Toole being more prolific. Pre-eminently the prolific cotton for the South. One Louisiana grower, 1913, made actually 1,001 bales on 1,000 acres. Planted June 10th, Augusta, made 20 bales on 12 acres; another 45 bales of cotton on 23 acres, and one man made 22 bales to the plow. This cotton is close kin to Express cotton. Here at Augusta, 1914, 107 bales of Toole were made on 100 acres. At recent test Alabama Experimental Station of 32 varieties, Toole stood first; stood first at Georgia Experiment Station, 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station, 1906; three gin tests showed 40 to 42 per cent at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1,250 pounds gins out a bale 505 to 510 pounds. A friend at Augusta ginned out one year by November 1st, 80 bales, 500 pounds each, from 80 acres. Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent picked from fields by September 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today one-half of our best planters in the county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King, and bigger bolled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the ground. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting until late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Very stocky, limb close with short boll joints, often 5 to 8 bolls on short stems from the secondary limbs. Bolls medium size, seeds small. Matures a heavy crop early, reacts quickly, and hurries for a full top crop.

We have furnished a large number of car loads of Toole cotton seed to the



Toole Cotton



Hite's Prolific Cotton

various United States Agricultural Experiment Stations in the Southwest, because, as they say, Toole is not only early, but it is exceedingly prolific; and is especially valuable on the rich bottom lands of the Southwest because the stalk of Toole does not grow too large. We sold five cars of Toole to one boll weevil Louisiana man last year who was so much pleased with it, in comparison with other early cottons, that he is now negotiating for five cars more.

Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL HITE'S PROLIFIC—(Short Staple.) One of the most prolific cottons in existence, also early, probably a week later than King. Easy to pick; superior lint, and fine staple. Weed inclined to be somewhat of a dwarf nature, an open growth with forked leaf admitting the sunshine. It has a long tap root, enabling it to resist drought. From three to four branch limbs at or near ground branching out other limbs together all the way to the top. They are all laden down with bolls. If the proper space is given it usually spreads out as wide as it grows high. Medium size boll, 80 to 85 to the pound of seed cotton. Gins from 40 to 43 per cent of lint. While it is not entirely double jointed cotton, you will find several limbs on a single plant with two bolls growing opposite each other, as many as 10 to 16 bolls in 10 to 14 inch space. With proper preparation, cultivation and fertilization, Hite's Prolific Cotton will produce from two to three bales per acre. It is well suited to all soils. Clemson College pronounces this cotton absolutely free from anthracnose, which is a great consideration. See cut, which represents an average stalk from a field of 17 acres. Notice particularly that it is fruited to the entire top. No better recommendation for this cotton can possibly be had than the test at the Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn, in 1911. Out of 29 varieties and strains of cotton, Hite's leads them all. It was the most productive variety, making net $5.22 per acre more than the next most prolific, and $33.14 more than the least productive variety. In these tests cotton was planted on April 25th on sandy upland soil and fertilized at the rate of 400 pounds per acre, consisting of Acid Phosphate, Nitrate of Potasn and Nitrate of Soda. The past season in South Carolina, out of a test of 27 varieties, Hite's cotton was more immune to the red spider than all other varieties, being open growth and admitting tne sunlight.

Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c. Get delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S SPECIAL BROADWELL'S DOUBLE JOINTED—(Short staple). Very early; for boll weevil lands. Originated in Georgia. United States Agricultural Department says: "A strain of King; more productive than King, otherwise very similar; two bolls often together; seeds very small, green or brown gray; flowers often have red spots; 100 bolls to the pound; lint 13-16 inch." The world's record has been made on this cotton, namely, one acre, 3½ bales; four acres, 12 bales.

Planted here at Augusta, June 17th, made two bales to the acre.

Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to the ground. It is pretty well agreed that the finest exhibition of cotton plants ever seen at a fair was that in Atlanta, the Georgia Exposition, of Broadwell's Double Jointed Cotton, in 1905. The exhibition was truly sensational. One stalk at the exposition showed 615 bolls, and there were hundreds of stalks showing very close to this amount. Much of this cotton, too, is five-locked. The cotton is double-jointed—that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905, twelve bales of 400 pounds each from four acres. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom and is close kin to King. The originator writes: "The cotton was awarded the first prize in the Georgia State Fair

Broadwell's Double-Jointed Cotton

for years 1905, 1906 and 1907. I claim that this cotton will yield more to the acre than any other cotton. I have averaged three bales to the acre on my entire crop. I have been improving this cotton for the past six years, my object being from the start to make two bolls grow where one has been growing before, the limbs grow in pairs from the main stalk, and two bolls grow side by side on limb. There is not so large a percentage of red spot in the white bloom as obtained in King's cotton. It has a more vigorous stalk, and is not so dwarf, as is King." Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.00; 100 bushels, at 90c per bushel. Get prices on larger amounts.

WORLD'S WONDER—(Short Staple). This cotton has been sensationally advertised in Memphis and has been bringing $10.00 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana, as used in boll weevil lands. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium, something like 70 in the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is semi-cluster, and its exceedingly prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push in the states above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year. Very early as against boll weevil. Lint 15-16 inch. One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.25 per bushel.

MONEY MAKER—(Short Staple). For boll weevil lands. Sometimes called "Little Green Seed." The seed are small to medium, mostly green, some green to white, some brown, with a few naked black. An early cotton, the growing type of whose form is small like that of King and Toole. It is not a heavy foliage maker. As to earliness, about one week later than King. Can be planted close, like King's and Toole. Short-limbed, deep root, resists drought and storms. Has been sold for four or five years and tested. Growers have reported 43 per cent at the gin, and from one to three bales per acre. Some extravagant claims have been made by various growers as to the outcome in the field. Especially recommended in boll weevil districts and especially in Mississippi bottoms and other moist warm bottom lands. Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

BANK ACCOUNT—(Short Staple.) Early for boll weevil lands. It is one of the newly named cottons, and of the same type as Money Maker, which in turn is sometimes called "Little Green Seed." It is about one week later than King's or Simpkins. Seed are quite small, many of them being green. Its form is like King's and Toole; shy in foliage; can be planted closely; 40 to 43 per cent at gin; it fruits from the ground up to the top. We know one party this season who made 150 bales on 169 acres. While some very extravagant claims have been made in certain quarters for this newly named cotton, it is in all truth one of our best types today. The special object in it, aside from its earliness and prolificness, was to breed into it the larger portion of green seed to lessen the white, fuzzy, and the smooth, black seed. Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c. Get delivered prices on car lots.

The Earliest Big Boll Varieties

LENGTH OF LINT 1 to 1 1-16 INCH

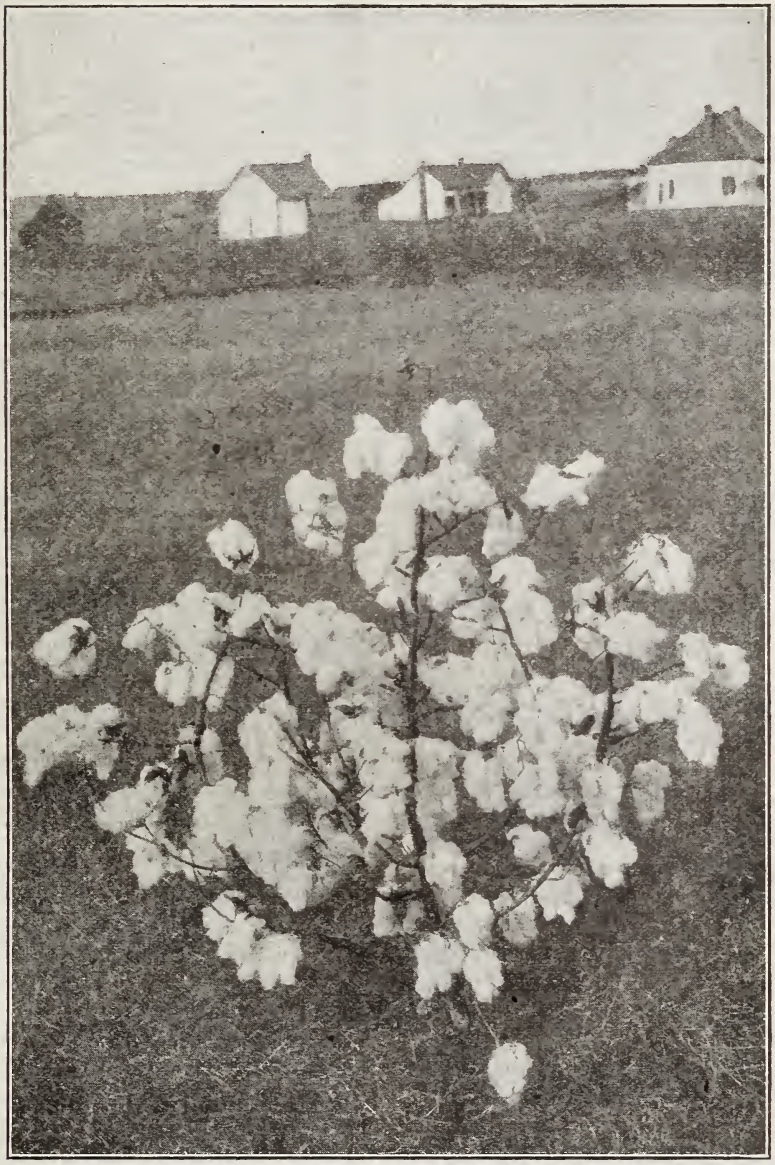
MEBANE'S EARLY TRIUMPH BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)). Early; for boll weevil lands. Largely storm proof. Largely immune to anthracnose—only .70 per cent. Originated in Texas. Immense boll, 46 to 50 bolls making one pound of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, medium in size, brownish and greenish white, with some green seeds showing its hybrid character. This variety has been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is often 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department, and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. The demand for this seed will be heavy this year.

The originator says: "This cotton has a strong, thrifty, deep-rooted stalk that resists drought well. Has long limbs with short points. Begins to form bolls near the ground and close to stalk. Bolls are large, mostly five lock. Produces large, well developed bolls at top of stalk and end of limb to the end of the season. Fifty of the largest bolls make a pound. The cotton stays in well after opening. It is one of the earliest big boll cottons. 1,300 to 1,500 pounds seed cotton made 500 to 600 pound bales. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

Mebane's Early Triumph Big Boll, Open

SUNBEAM BIG BOLL—Bred at Georgia Agricultural College, for a general high-bred resistant cotton, and is their brag production. It seems to be wholly free from disease. Big boll, 60 bolls to the pound. High acre yields. Lint 41 per cent early 1.017 pounds out at first picking. Lint 1 1-16 to 1⅛ inches—a fine staple. Seed are hybrid, some white, some green and some brown. No motes in the bales. Growing by advice of our Agricultural College, fast in popularity. Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.25; 100 bushels, at $1.15. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

"TRICE"—The Mississippi Experimental Station says: "Plant rather small, 2 to 5 feet high, of Peterkin type; very prolific; fruiting branches numerous, short jointed; bolls medium to large; seed large. Lint ⅞ to 1 inch; percentage of lint 28 to 33. Season early. It is not recommended for South Atlantic states." Discarded by Alabama Experimental Station, because lint out-turn at gin was too low—30 per cent. Ira Williams, U. S. Cotton Georgia Expert, says: "Discarded by biggest growers; lint unequal, ¾ to 1 1-16 inches; not pure or true to type (mixed). Low lint out-turn, 30 per cent; unproductive." Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.35; 100 bushels, at $1.25 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.



Cleveland Big Boll. One stalk making 5½ pounds seed cotton

WILLET'S SPECIAL CLEVELAND BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Early; for boll weevil lands. It has large bolls and good fibre, which measures often from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches. No other cotton has same Experimental Station records, standing practically first seven years with them. Three-fourths out in field September 20th, and all out October 5th. Earliest among big bolls. A picker can gather 100 bales of Cleveland cotton while he gathers 71 of small bolls. Seed are light, though large. Kernels fit loosely. Here at Augusta, 1914, 32 bales of Cleveland, weighing 500 pounds each, were made on 22 acres.

The United States Agricultural Department says: "Quite early in maturity, 50 per cent five locked, seeds largely fuzzy, light brown gray, bolls 58 to 60 to the pound; origin, Mississippi."

Large boll, namely, 53 per pound. Cleveland carries less foliage than other big boll cottons. It is desired above them all in the Mississippi and Louisiana bottoms. It is practically free from anthracnose, suffering less than most big bolls. We have one grower making this year 200 bales on 100 acres.

The stalk is branching in growth with five or six primary limbs; the first limbs are long and begin near the ground, an essential feature in early cotton: 1,300 pounds per acre had been gathered from it this year by September 11th, on strong bottom

land. One of the best varieties for all parts of this state, whether the boll weevil be present or not.

Another Experiment Station says: "Plants large and low spreading, rapid grower, heavy foliage, bolls are nearly round, mostly have five locks; 45 to 50 bolls to the pound; lint of the best quality, 1 to 1 1-16 inch. Free from disease. 1,210 pounds make 500-pound bale; yield at gin 40 per cent. Seed are medium size with a few black seed. One of our choicest big boll cottons. One Augusta grower, 1914 (Ramsey), sold 200 bales of Cleveland cotton at 7½c per pound. The shipper, in accepting and shipping it, found that 60 per cent of it ran to 1 1-16 inch lint length, and of his own free will gave the grower 7⅝c, or ⅛c premium on 120 bales. The growers of Cleveland everywhere should insist that they be given a premium for the extra length over 1 inch. Cleveland is a trifle earlier than Toole.

Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels at $1.10; 100 bushels at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

ROWDEN EARLY BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Early for boll weevil lands; lint 15-16 inch. It originated in Texas. Big boll, 50 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together, and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, $1.10; 100 bushels, $1.00. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

COOK'S NEW IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). Early; for boll weevil lands. Height, 3.48 inches. Bolls large, round, blunt-pointed, five locks, open well; seed medium size, gray or white tipped, fine upland quality. Lint ⅞ to 1 inch. Season maturing early, about ten days later than King's. Medium large boll; early; 40 to 43 per cent at gin. The old Cook's was as sensational a cotton as Cleveland is today. Became addicted to anthracnose, which has now been bred out of it. This cotton has now, as newly bred, a great future—indeed will be in its new form as sensational as it was six years ago. Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.35; 100 bushels, at $1.15. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

PETWAY'S IMPROVED PROLIFIC COTTON—The originator has been breeding this cotton for some 10 years by boll selection, and has been selling the product for three years. He claims that this is the earliest maturing cotton and the finest variety in the world. He claims that it is ten days earlier than King's or Simpkins cotton. As a proof of this, he for three years has marketed here in Georgia, the earliest bale of cotton as received in Georgia. In 1912 the first bale was sold July 27th. In 1914 his first bale was sold July 24th. This puts Petway's Prolific among the very earliest, and possibly the earliest cottons in the world; and not only boll weevil people, but others should get in full supply of this cotton. The size of the boll is not quite so large as Cleveland, yet larger than Toole. The plant has long limbs and close joints. It grows rapidly, and always, it is said, makes a top crop. Large limbs from the ground up. Has a good staple of about 1 inch. Is a very prolific cotton and our grower has made 40 bales on 20 acres of land. Our seed are obtainable from the propagator. Any cotton that is very prolific, and proven in Georgia to be earlier than King's, and has larger bolls than King's, and with a top crop, is a cotton certainly to be much desired. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel.

ROBERTS BIG BOLL—(Short Staple). A distinctly new cotton. Early for boll weevil lands; very prolific.

The originator, for nine years, by the test system has been carefully breeding up this cotton. It is pedigreed seed. It is the biggest boll cotton known, 32 bolls to the pound. Has a smaller leaf than all other big bolls—leaf is as small as King's; this lets in more sunshine. Gins out 40 per cent lint. In earliness it is as early as Cleveland; a trifle later than King's. Practically storm proof. Fine lint and texture—lint length 1 to 1¼ inches. The originator uses for all his seed a culling machine and gets out all black seeds and runty inferior seeds. This gives the seed extra value. We buy direct from the originator, who makes the broad statement that Roberts Big Boll under same circumstances will make more cotton per acre than any cotton as sold today. The stalk is branching in growth, having five or six primary limbs. The first limbs start from the main stalk near the ground, long and well fruited to the end. Having a tap root 6 inches longer than any other cotton, makes it a very valuable drought and storm resistant cotton. One of the most important new features of this cotton is the formation of the bolls. Bolls, on account of weight, lean to the side and down, do not stand straight up as do other cottons. Burr takes all the beating of the rain and shields the lint from weather. Burr curves inward. Along the edges are needle points or thorns that hold fast to the lint, preventing it being blown out during severe wind storms. Easily picked by drawing straight down, not sideways. Price, culled seed: One bushel, $2.50; 5 to 10 busnels, $2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, $1.75; 100 bushels, $1.50 per bushel.

"FIFTY TO FIFTY COTTON"—Gins only 42 per cent. Medium boll; 10 days later than King's; lint about 15-16 inch; seed medium large and yellow-white. Originally ginned 50 per cent, but lint was only ⅝ inch, and was condemned in America and England. The cotton was then changed to a type that was practically old fashioned Cook's cotton. It is exceedingly prolific, but like old fashioned Cook's, it suffers with some people from anthracnose in their fields. A party near Augusta writes that in 1914, on a place always thought to be too poor to make cotton and which has never produced more than 40 to 50 bales per year, "I made, in 1914, 90 bales of cotton on the place with Half and Half Cotton." While the originator has changed the type of cotton, he has not changed its name. Most growers of the cotton are most enthusiastic growers and get fine results. Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.35; 100 bushels, at $1.15 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

EXPRESS COTTON—A Mississippi grower says: "'Express' is of a spreading type, has medium sized boll. Staple 1⅛ to 1 3-16 inches. Gins 29 per cent lint. The earliest and most prolific cotton we have ever tested. Particularly adapted to valley land. Would not recommend it for the uplands of Georgia." Mr. Ira Williams, U. S. Government Cotton Expert, says: "While as early as King's, and prolific, yet it turns out only 30 per cent at gin, which must be always a fatal objection to its use." Price: One bushel, $2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.00; 25 bushels, at $1.75; 60 to 100 bushels, at $1.60 per bushel, all f. o. b. Mississippi, not Georgia.

WILLET'S IDEAL BIG BOLL—(Extra Early Short Staple). The originator has been crossing and selecting for earliness the Ideal Big Boll varieties for a number of years. It is a hybrid of Cleveland and Poulnot, crossed with the earliest varieties. After this cross was made, this cotton was selected for earliness and prolificness for seven years before being placed on the market. This hybrid is strictly of the Cleveland type and quality, and possesses some advantages over Cleveland. To be "better than Cleveland" is strong language! But we do not use these words recklessly. We know of no other big boll cotton as prolific and early as the Ideal. Tested in rows by all the big boll varieties this year, it proved the earliest and most prolific. We offer this as the latest word in early big boll cottons. There is only a limited amount of seed to be had at any price, and for a few years will be very high. This will be a leader in the boll weevil states within a few years. Gins 38 to 40 per cent of lint. Staple runs 1 1-16 inch very strong. Tests at Augusta this season with some three other

Willet's Ideal Big Boll. The earliest and most prolific big boll known

types of Cleveland (Redding and others), certainly show it to be a better cotton than Cleveland. It has less foliage. Is here a week earlier, and is better fruited than Cleveland. It grows straight up. It has the same big boll as Cleveland, and the same lint—1 1-16 inches. Grows considerably faster than Cleveland and fruits faster. This is a good deal more of a cluster cotton than the Cleveland, and can be planted closer together. Price: One bushel, $2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.00; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.75; 100 bushels, at $1.50. Get special prices on larger amounts.

Later Maturing Varieties of Standard Small and Medium Bolls

HAWKINS—(Short Staple). U. S. Agricultural Department says: "Fairly early, tall pyramid bolls, 70 to pound, lint over ⅞ inch. Standard percentage good." Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety; 35 per cent out by September 1. Medium boll, 77 weighing a pound; average stalk 3 feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower, has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green; 35 per cent in 1908. This is an old established, most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 pounds of lint. It was distributed for many years by the United States Government in their free seeds. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

BATES; BATES' VICTOR; BATES' BROWN SEED—(Short Staple). This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent of lint at the gin per 100 pounds of cotton seed. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891 in the writers' possession, showed 681 opened, well-developed bolls on it. It takes over 100 bolls to make one pound of seed cotton. Seeds are brown. Possibly not quite so limby as Toole. Stalks fruit well. Medium early cotton. Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

POOR LAND—(Short Staple.) (Syn. Stoney Little Seed.) This is the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmers—possibly the largest cotton farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor land, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. It yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent lint, which places it in the category of remarkable cottons. It is a fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought.

Alabama Experimental Station describes Poor Land as follows: "The plant is rather low but well limbed. In maturity it is medium early. The bolls are small. The seed are small and mostly greenish." Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

PETERKIN—(Short Staple.) U. S. Agricultural Department says: "Origin was the old Rio Grande Cotton with black seed; now bred with a smaller percentage of black seeds. Opens wider, but retains lint; 83 bolls per pound; lint ⅞ inch." An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching open-growing and prolific. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. It is classed among the late cottons. At Alabama Experimental Station, in ten years' test, it stood second, fifth, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth, and sixth. We saw one plant of Peterkin Cotton this winter—and this explains how this cotton can stand drought—that had a root whose total length was 7 feet. The tap root itself, where the rootlets left off, was 6 feet 4 inches. Largely immune to anthracnose—only 0.70. Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

PICKPOCKET COTTON—Sometimes called Buckshot, because it seems to be about the smallest of all cotton seeds. It is a great favorite in South Carolina. A Carolina farmer, who makes 600 bales a year and who has tried almost all cottons, of all boll sizes and of all length staples, writes us that he considers this the best of all cottons, and has practically discarded all other types, and though he is from the low country and in sandy lands, and though he plants with tenants and plants an immense area, yet he realizes a 500-pound bale of cotton per acre. It yields over 40 per cent at the gin. It is fairly early. Deep tap root. The plant is small, but is well limbed. Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

MOSS' IMPROVED—(Short Staple.) (Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin," also called "Brown Seed Peterkin.") Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height 3 feet 8-10. Stood first at Georgia Experimental Station, 1902, third ditto, 1899 and 1090. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 pounds of lint in 100 pounds seed cotton, as per Georgia Exp. report. Few naked seed; medium late. Georgia Experimental Station says of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent, naked 8 per cent; percentage of lint highest of all; bolls quite small, an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today as good as Moss' Improved Peterkin." Lint 15-16 inch.

An Augusta grower, 1909, weighed out 1,340 pounds Moss' Peterkin and ginned out 620 pounds lint. Price: One bushel, $1.40; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.10; 25 to 50 bushels, at 90c; 100 bushels, at 80c per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

WILLET'S RED LEAF—(Short Staple.) The most odd distinctive variant cotton known. Origin unknown. Was discovered more as an ornamental plant by ourselves about ten years ago. Its qualities are strange and wonderful among cottons. First, stems, limbs and foliage are deep maroon, not green, and its blooms are red, not white. A field of it is beautiful and long remembered. The most all around resistant cotton known. For ten years has with us suffered no August deterioration, and free from rust, resists drought; resistant to cold and grows to late killing frost. Resists anthracnose. Seventeen cottons tested by Georgia Experimental Station all showed anthracnose, except Red Leaf. Grows tall like Jackson Limbless. Lint 1 1-16 inch and strong. We have selected this cotton in the past few years and can now place it among the prolific varieties. Georgia Agricultural College reports 1½ bales to acre. Our grower reports 2 bales. Medium sized boll. Planted here June 1, 1913, made 1 bale to the acre. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; 5 to 10 bushels, at $2.00; 25 bushels or more, at $1.75 per bushel.

Varieties We Recommend for Wilt Infested Land

NOTE—In fields infested by Black Root, plant no cotton except those listed below. To plant other cottons means a loss of 60 to 95 per cent of the crop.

COVINGTON-TOOLE WILT-RESISTANT — Toole cotton, which is the principal cotton grown in the Augusta territory, and seems so well adapted to sandy lands, has been bred into a magnificent wilt-resistant cotton. Owing to the fact that very many people are wedded to Toole on account of its earliness and its productivity, we consider this Wilt-Resistant Toole as a most valuable addition to the cotton world. We know one lot of 125 acres near Augusta that has been abandoned for cotton planting on account of wilt this past season, as planted to Wilt-Resistant Toole produced as fine cotton as there was in South Carolina. One field of ten acres wilt land made, 1913, one bale cotton at Augusta on ten acres; with Wilt-Resistant Covington-Toole it made, 1914, a dandy crop. The earliest of all anti-wilt cottons, and is therefore the only wilt-resistant cotton for boll weevil lands. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.30; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get delivered prices on car lots.

Jackson's Limbless

JACKSON—(Short Staple.) Synonym, African Limbless. This variety some years ago was sensationally exploited. It is a very tall cluster cotton, resembling Wellborn Pet, but having larger bolls, and cling adhering to the burrs more firmly. The bolls are mostly borne in clusters near the main stem. There are usually one or two medium to long base limbs, but these are sometimes wanting and sometimes more numerous. The bolls are small, 82 per pound, oval, tapering. Per cent of lint high (38); seed fuzzy, small, mostly brownish white. This is a productive variety. Lint ⅞ inch. Bolls crowd together on shortened limbs; quite resistant to wilt.

The cut of Jackson Limbless that we present is about 5½ feet high. We have seen the old Jackson Limbless in bottom lands that were as tall as a man plus his umbrella stretched upright. See cut. Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.25; 100 bushels, at $1.10.

WILLET'S IMPROVED DIXIE WILT RESISTANT—(Short Staple.) Credit of originating is due Mr. W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who in 1901 made his selections of plants and seed growing on an infected field in Alabama, using only plants that were inmune and by careful breeding and selection have one of the best resistant cottons to Wilt known. Our grower writes us: "Before getting seed of this variety from the Agricultural Department, I was almost compelled to give up cotton growing, but now I am making as much as ever and by selecting my seed each year I find it is now as prolific as any variety I ever planted." This is a medium size plant similar in growth to Peterkin, and is now quite prolific. Bolls small to medium, about 85 to make a pound seed cotton. Good staple length, ⅞ to 15-16 inch and strong per cent of lint, 38 to 40. Some growers say they prefer it to most any variety, although they have no wilt on their lands. Our seed are the very best, grown especially for us by one of the best growers in South Carolina. Price: One bushel. $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.35; 100 bushels, at $1.25 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

DILLON WILT-RESISTANT—(Short Staple.) This is one of the best wilt-resistant cottons. Developed by the United States Agricultural Department, who say: "The improved strain sent out in 1908 has been made Dillon." A technical description follows from U. S. Agricultural Department:

"Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, productive, often with one, two or three large basal branches. Fruiting limbs reduced to clusters of bolls close to the main stalk. Leaves medium size; bolls of medium size, 80 being required to yield one pound of seed cotton. Bolls erect, seed small, average weight 100 seeds 9 grams, covered with close, brownish-green fuz. Staple medium to short, ⅞ to 1 inch, white, straight; percentage of lint to seed cotton, 37.

"Dillon has held all its cotton through storms that have blown to the ground all cotton open on other varieties.

"On land not infested by wilt Dillon ranks high in productiveness, and on infested land it will yield many times as much as non-resistant kinds. A field in South Carolina where cotton had previously been a complete failure from wilt, even when highly fertilized and intensely cultivated, yielded 1½ bales to the acre of Dillon cotton."

Our seeds grown from the Agricultural Department seed. Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.35; 100 bushels, at $1.25. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

Later Maturing Varieties of Big Bolls

TRUITT'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making one pound seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39 per cent; 23 per cent open by September 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plant well shaped. Seed large, brown-white; maturity fairly late. At Alabama Experimental Station tests for an eleven years' period, Truitt has ranked in respective years: 1st, 3rd, 2nd, 4th, 2nd, 9th, 5th, 2nd, 24th, 16th, and 14th—a remarkable record. Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

Truitt's Big Boll

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Medium. Georgia cotton. Closely kin to Cooks and Wyche; lint 15-16 inch. A large bolled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experimental Station first in 1900, second in 1901, first in 1902, and third in 1903. 10 per cent out by September 1. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well bolled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899, first at the Georgia Experimental Station. The bolls contain 5 locks to the boll.

Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Originated in Georgia. Big boll—50 to the pound. Stands among the fairly early cottons; at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1902, 165 pounds per acre was picked out by August 25th. Planted at Augusta in June made one bale to the acre. Beautiful homogenous seeds.

Has large, fuzzy, brownish-gray seeds. The plant is tall; big boll; semi-cluster; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The lint is 38 to 42 per cent from seed cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large fancy scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton, and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some report 3½ on two acres of land. Large amounts of this seed have been exported. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay $5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his out-turn at gin 1,200 pounds made a 505-pound bale. Lint 1 inch.

Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED—(Short Staple.) A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type of cottons, resembling Culpepper. Medium early. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres; 60 bolls make one pound seed cotton.

Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short Staple.)—Big boll type. 13 per cent open by September 1. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific cotton, close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. Practically same, too, as Wyche 5-locked.

Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

JONES' RE-IMPROVED—(Short Staple.) A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years.

Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple.) Hardy, large bolled and vigorous growing; yielding well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experimental farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama. Extensively grown; a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh one pound. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which the bolls thickly grow. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. Lint 1 inch.

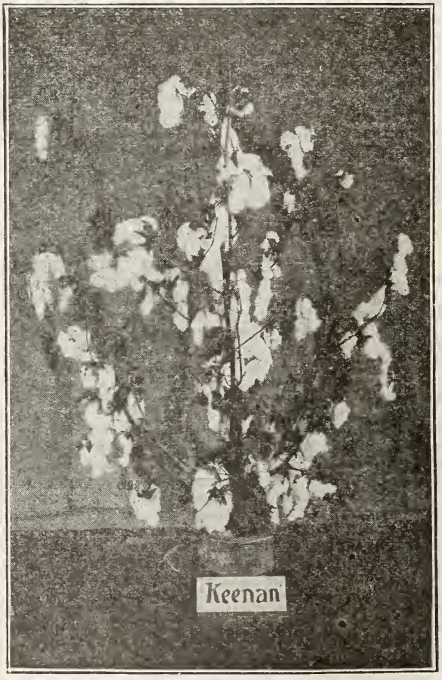
Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.25; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.10; 100 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

Extra Early Long Staples Big Boll (1¼-Inch)

NOTE—The only Long Staples possible in boll weevil territory are the Early Big Boll, 1¼-inch; strong, rough staples, the equivalent of Egyptian cotton, and evolved some years ago by the United States Government by crossing Egyptian and American Big Bolls. Practically as prolific as short staples. Fetch today in Memphis about 14c and in Augusta about 4-cent premium. In great demand. Large amounts are grown in Carolina-Augusta territory. For years we have been shipping heavy amounts of seed into the boll weevil areas. Grown in South Atlantic states, they are equal to Mississippi Delta type, and are earlier and more prolific and have larger bolls.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "KEENAN" 1¼-INCH—A hybrid of Egyptian and Jones' Big Boll (a famous old thread-making cotton). Remarkable in that it is two weeks earlier than other 1¼-inch cottons, and only ten days later than King's. Full 1¼ to 1⅜-inch lint; 85 per cent five-locked. Large white homogenous seed. One of our growers of 100 bales got 6 cents premium and made 1½ bales per acre. Bolls large, 1 9-16 inches in diameter, 1¾ inches in length. Resists rust and anthracnose; also storm-resistant. By far the best of all the 1¼-inch cottons; 60 bolls to the pound. One county near Augusta now grows 85 per cent in long staples —mostly Keenan. One farmer alone planting 1,000 acres. We have exceptional growers. Prices: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.25; 100 bushels, at $1.10 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

WILT RESISTANT "KEENAN" 1⅜-INCH—The plant breeder on the Carolina Coast, who has bred a wilt-resistant Sea Island, worked five years to get a big boll 1¼-inch that was immune in the matter of wilt. He reports great success, and has



Willet's Special "Keenan"

been selling this seed for about three years with the highest satisfaction. We offer from this seed that has been named "Wilt Resistant Keenan Long Staple Upland." In 1914 this cotton with him reached 1⅜ inches, and on this low price crop sold in Charleston at 15c per pound. In immune big boll long staple exceedingly early cotton seed has long been wanted. Aside from the fact of its wilt resistance, there is, as shown above, an extra length of staple, namely, 1⅜ inches, and a price that is double the price of short staple middling. Charleston cotton factors report this cotton as running almost 1½ inches. The Agricultural Commissioner's office in South Carolina reports the lint as of finer quality than the usual Keenan, and possessing great strength. Growers report only 1 per cent of wilt as grown on wilt fields, and wilt fields formerly making only one bale to every four acres now make with this cotton practically one bale per acre. Big boll, nearly 1⅜ inches, and wilt resistant, this cotton will be of infinite value to the South—valuable even for non-wilt lands. Is only listed by ourselves, and our stocks come directly from the originator. This cotton is our nearest equivalent to finest Egyptian cotton.

Price: Peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00: 5 bushels, at $2.50; 10 bushels, at $2.25; 50 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

WILLET'S SPECIAL "COLUMBIA," 1¼-INCH—Possibly the largest and best known of the big boll long staple Egyptian equivalents. We have shipped enormous amounts of seed for years into Mississippi Bender section. A hybrid of Egyptian and Russell Big Boll green seed. Seed look mixed—are both white and green. Stalk rather large. Not so early as Keenan, but big crops are made in weevil lands. In 1910 fetched in Mississippi 22 to 26 cents; in 1911, 17 to 20 cents; in 1912, 18 to 22 cents; in 1913, 18½ cents; in 1914, 13c.

Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.25; 100 bushels, at $1.10 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

Willet's Special "Columbia"

WILLET'S SPECIAL "WEBBER," 1¼-INCH—Bred from Columbia and Keenan. Seed large and white. Lint fully 1¼ inches long. Low growing and heavy fruiting plant. This cotton was selected and grown by one of the most scientific growers in South Carolina by crossing these two well-known varieties. Practically as early as Keenan, and same staple. Considered today one of the most prolific big boll long staples known. In certain sections of South Carolina practically no other cotton is grown. In one town in the state in 1913 out of 900 bales marketed there were only 33 bales that were not 1¼-inch staple of this variety. It is very popular wherever grown, and has many friends who admire its special points. A carefully developed cotton. 1,500 pounds make a 500-pound bale; 60 bolls to the pound. Price: One bushel, $1.75; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.50; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.25; 100 bushels, at $1.10 per bushel. Get special delivered prices on car lots.

Extra Long Upland Long Staples

LATE MEDIUM BOLLS

NOTE—Since boll weevil lands cannot grow these 1½-inch cottons successfully, there is a great scarcity of them, and a big demand, bringing sometimes 50 per cent over middling prices. They should be largely grown in 1915. England spinners in the fall of 1913 sent a large body of men to Washington to urge the growing of these cottons in the United States.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—Runs full 1½ to 1⅝ inches. Considered by the mills as the most desirable staple cotton raised in the United States. Sea Island excepted. Plants tall, branching pyramidal. Seeds fuzzy white, small; 80 to 90 bolls per pound.

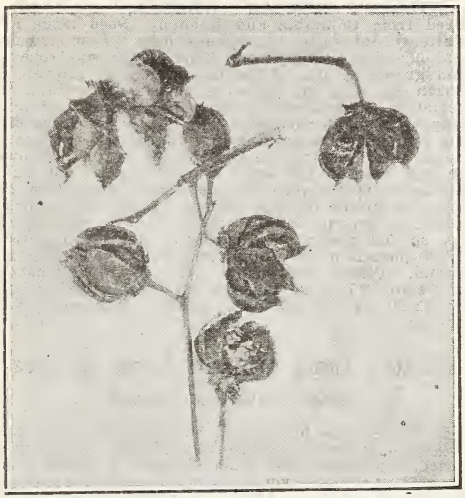
Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the fall season of 1912 were as high as 30 cents per pound. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Prices: One bushel, $2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.60; 100 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel, Augusta.

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—United States Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. U. S. Government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. Bolls medium. 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cotton; seeds medium to small, covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong, length 1½ inches. The demand for Sunflower has always been greater than the supply." One bushel, $2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.60; 100 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Lint fully 1⅜ to 1½ inches. Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing state. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent by September; bolls often five-locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. Twelve bales sometimes made to plow. One bushel $2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.60; 100 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel.

PEELER LONG STAPLE—Largely used. This is very select variety of upland long staple. A great improvement over old varieties by carefully breeding and selecting. Our growers got 20c a pound for 1913 lint. Lint fully 1½ inches. Claimed by growers to be as prolific as short staples. One bushel, $2.00; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.75; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.60; 100 bushels, or more, at $1.50 per bushel.

SEA ISLAND—(Gosypium barbadense L.)—42 pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1⅝ or 1¾ to 2 inches. Seed black and lintless. Plant ½



Sea Island Bolls

bushel to the acre in row—5-foot rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons of the South Carolina and Georgia coasts are known all over the world. We get out seed there. While planted sometimes 75 miles in the interior, yet seed must come regularly from coast or lint grows much shorter. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-pound bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 pounds lint per 100 pounds seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. The grower of our seed in the past has received 45 to 55 cents per pound for his lint, thus showing its high quality. Highest priced cotton lint in the world. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1911 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared by experts the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. We do not use seed from South Georgia or Florida—the lint being shorter and inferior. The United States Government recommends Sea Island growers to concentrate on uniformity of 1⅞-inch length. One bushel (42 pounds), $2.00; 5 bushels, at $1.90; 10 bushels, at $1.80; 25 to 50 bushels, at $1.75; 100 bushels, at $1.65 per bushel.

SEA ISLAND ANTI-WILT—The wilt disease, which is devastating large portions of our land, and which makes impossible on these lands the growing of upland cottons. We find this disease also in the Sea Island fields, and it is a serious problem that is growing. The only recourse is to use Sea Island Anti-Wilt Cotton Seed. This Anti-Wilt Sea Island has been bred now some six or eight years by the United States Government and serves a most noble purpose.

The grade of our immune cotton is known as "extra fine," and brings the highest price. It is a hardy cotton; a fine bearer. Made as much as 326 pounds of lint per acre last year, on lands that for three years had proven practically absolute failures on Sea Island growing on account of wilt. The lint from this in every way is the same as our best Sea Island cotton seed. 42 pounds to the bushel. Price: Peck, $1.00; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50; 10 to 25 bushels, at $2.25; 50 to 100 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

Sea Island Lint

FORAGE AND MISCELLANEOUS FIELD SEEDS

MAKE EVERY IDLE ACRE GROW FORAGE CROPS

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid, $1.00. Also "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America," by Hunt, 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, $2.00. Let us mail you the above books.

COW OR FIELD PEAS

(Vigna Unguiculata)

Use Mulford Nitrogerm—One-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid.

One of the greatest soil improvers. The greatest economy crop of farmers. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria for Cow Peas—see inside front cover.

There is an enormous increased use each year for Cow Peas and Soy Beans. The South must abolish her Northern hay bill, and also her guano bill; she must make two crops on her land in place of one per annum. All of the above can be accomplished by using Cow Peas, Soy Beans or Velvet Beans. In ground rich in nitrates, will make big vines but few peas.

Freight on Cow Peas—Freight on Cow Peas and Soy Beans takes a "D" grain rate in Southern classification car or less.

GEORGIA COW PEAS—Augusta is the largest pea shipping point in America. This house is one of the largest pea jobbers in the South. We ship from November 1st to July 15th. Plant from early spring to July 15th. Drill, broadcast, or between hills in corn. Broadcast 1½ bushels, drill 3 feet rows 1 bushel, or in corn rows ½ bushel per acre. Early planting makes vines, late planting makes peas. Makes an excellent mixture to plant with Soy Beans, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, German Millet and Japanese Millet.

Cow Pea Plant

Our seed grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. 60 pounds to the bushel. Their best habitat is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grow in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas and soil renovator. Georgia Experimental Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. For hay, cut when peas are forming and cure as clover. South Carolina Experimental Station says: "The best legume for the South. Their full importance to Southern agriculture has not yet been realized." Georgia Experimental Station says: "They stand at the head of all soil renovators." Large yearly increase in use, and extending now to Northern states. A big winter-gathering money crop.

PEAS IN A BUSHEL—Count out as follows: Unknown, 143,000; Whipps, 157,000; Clay, 161,000; B. I. White and Ramshorn, 159,000; Peerless, 165,000; Miller, 207,000; Iron, 230,000; New Eras, 234,000; Brabham, 236,160; Little Lady, 301,000.

FALL AND WINTER SOWING OF COW PEAS—Iron, Miller and Brabham can be fall or winter sown along with grain. Sow peas before breaking land. Break land deeply, then drill oats, barley or wheat; or harrow same in. Peas will come up in the spring. In mowing the grain in the spring, pea tops will be cut; this will make the peas spread out and produce more largely.

IRON, also called FLINT—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. A small, hard, grayish-yellow, glassy or shiny pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by United States Agricultural Department as being immune, and also resistant to root knot caused by eel worms. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world; the demand for it is yearly more than the supply, and foreign governments are now largely demanding it of us. The pea is small and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger peas. It is tough and hard, and therefore largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; its foliage will stay green in the field until frost-killed. Peas in pods in fields will remain undamaged until late picked. Can be planted with oats in fall and will come after oats are cut in spring. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Being a root knot resistant pea, this pea, in preference to other peas, should be planted in all peach orchards and in the Sumatra tobacco fields of Florida. Earlier than Unknown. After rains often bears a second and sometimes a third crop. Does not shed till peas are matured, therefore superb pea for green cured hay cut with pea thresher. Planted here July 1st, in drill, grew 28 inches high and 36 inches broad in row; branches were 4 to 5 feet long, were immune to rust. Mature in about 100 days. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $3.50.

BRABHAM—New. Introduced by us. Known as "Speckle Rio"—60-day, two-crop pea. A hybrid of Iron, has the earliness of the Whippoorwill, and the root knot resistant qualities of the Iron. Is as resistant to black root or root knot as Iron. A small, hard, speckled pea about the size of Iron and New Era. Will make two crops. Agricultural tests at Washington, yield from Brabham 20 per cent more hay than Iron and 27.1 bushels of seed as against 15.6 of Iron. Out of 220 varieties of cow peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. A Florida grower says: "Brabham peas made the finest lot of vines I ever saw." This is practically the New

Field of Brabham Cow Peas, Planted July 20, Meeting in 4-Foot Rows

Era pea, combined with the root knot resistant quality of the Iron pea. As the New Era in the middle portion of the United States has taken the place wholly of the Whippoorwill, so when stocks can be had, the Brabham on account of its root knot resistant qualities, will supplant in turn the New Era. This is the most valuable pea today in America. On account of its size, one bushel will go as far as one bushel and a half of the larger peas. Vigorous, prolific seed, hard, and retains vitality. Hold leaves better than others. Can be planted with fall grain, will lie in the ground all winter, and will germinate next spring. A Florida grower says: "My 20 acres of Brabhams made an astonishing amount of vines which were cut for hay, and from the stems a second crop came which made a full large crop of peas." Sown here in ensilage corn, at laying by we cut corn with binders in August. We cultivated peas and knocked out middles, peas meeting in 5-foot rows. The originator reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture as saying: "This pea makes more vines than any known pea." Pods white and 6½ inches long; about 18 peas to the pod. Brabham peas and Abruzzi rye furnish an almost complete all the year proposition for hogs for "hogging." Quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $3.75.

MILLER—Called, too, "Smiley;" also "Guess." This is a favorite pea here at Augusta. It is a small, hard pea, as hard and practically the same size as Iron. Prolific in vine, and pea keeps well on vine; not subject to weevil eating. A most economical pea to sow, because one bushel on account of its size will go nearly as far as 1½ bushels of Big Blacks, Unknown, Clays or Whippoorwills. Peas look mixed, but they are not. There are always some few small red and black peas to be found in Miller. A fine runner, and on account of economy in size is a great favorite and muchly desired in New Orleans. Can be planted with fall grain and will germinate next spring. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

PEERLESS—Formerly known as "Running Speckled." Pea is hard, does not stain, and color is lighter and more shiny than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Large, long, yellow hull, average 12 inches in length. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whips. State College Agricultural Department, Athens, Ga., reports: Maturity Peerless, October 1st; Whippoorwills mature August 20th. They say Peerless is a running pea with same large growth as Wonderful. Stood at the head of the list in point of hay yield, making 2.64 tons of hay per acre as compared with Irons, 2.40; Whippoorwill, 2.36; Wonderful, 2.27. It has very heavy foliage and large stalks, and is entirely a different pea from the Bunch Whippoorwill. This pea is unknown except in Georgia, where it originated. Today Georgia grows it largely as the best forage pea. It must not be confounded with the Whippoorwill peas. Planted in corn it covers tallest stalk and makes abundant peas. Some say one quart to the stalk. Easily threshed. Fine for eating green-shelled. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

WHIPPOORWILL, or SPECKLED, or SHINNEY—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Old variety; bunch pea; upright; yellow pod, thick and roots easily, brown spotted pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the North; not much vine to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Mature middle of August. Mottled chocolate in color. Pea is darker and shorter than Peerless. On account of extreme earliness and before advent of New Era, universally used in Northern latitudes and of tremendous use even today. Quart, 20c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

TAYLOR—Also called "Big Speckled," "Gray Goose," "Blue Speckle," "Java," and "Whittle." A great favorite in North Georgia. Perhaps the largest seeds of all cow peas. Seeds resemble Whipps, with lighter color. Larger growth of vines and far better than N. C. Black Cow Pea. Very early, a favorite in Maryland and Delaware. The main stalk has two to four runners coming from the vine and run in all directions; can be planted eight feet square and yet will cover the ground. Best to plant in May. Pods 10 to 14 inches. One correspondent says: "Picked as many as 93 pods from one stalk; heavy yielder in vine and peas." Favorite as eaten green-shelled. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

NEW ERA—Out of 220 varieties of Cow Peas tested by the U. S. Agricultural Department, they say that the best four are Whippoorwill, New Era, Iron and Brabham. Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill, and one-third smaller. A bunch pea, erect. U. S. Agricultural Department says: "Ripens six to eight weeks, recommended where early maturing cow peas are wanted. Universal pea now used in Missouri in wheat stubble after wheat, from the middle of June to the middle of July; has supplanted the Whippoorwill." Experiment Station, Arkansas, says: "New Era made 45 bushels per acre peas; Whipps, 27 bushels; Unknowns and Clays, 6 bu." Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala., says: "New Era made 13 per cent more hay than Whipps, and 47 per cent more hay than Unknown." New Era has 246 peas in an ounce, Whipps 137 peas in an ounce; hence 40 pounds New Era will plant as much land as 60 pounds Whipps or Unknown; one-half bushel in a drill plants an acre. Introduced by J. C. Little, near Augusta, Ga., seventeen years ago. Three crops were made one year at Georgia Experimental Station. Together with Brabham and Iron, this is the most valuable pea today known in America; often matures in 60 days; bluish color; smallest seeded of all the cow peas; most easily handled by machinery, as in Missouri. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

THE GROIT—A new pea and only a small amount can be had for this year's use. A cross between the Whippoorwill and the New Era. Much confused with New Era. A little larger in size than New Era and in habits and looks is much alike, but somewhat superior in growth and fruits more heavily. Upright in growth, two tons of feed per acre as far North as Michigan. Mature in Michigan fully, and far ahead of any variety that matures so far North as this state, maturing more vines and seed, and holding leaf better. Scarce. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

UNKNOWN, or WONDERFUL, or BOSS, or QUADROON—Finest combination pea for heavy vines and stock peas. Stands at the head as per U. S. Agricultural Department as "largest growing and most vigorous cow pea." Erect vines; late maturing; pale buff color peas. Seed large in size, and have a peculiar hump. Long, light pod. Good pea hay maker. Immune to rust. Mature in about 110 days; vining, big leaf and stem; later and more vigorous than Clay. Old favorite in Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana and Virginia. Quart, 20c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

CLAY, also called CLAY BANK—An old-time variety grown in many sections and especially in Tennessee. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Unknown Pea, largely called for in the cane fields of Louisiana. Large growing, seed sparingly. Same color as Unknown. Smaller, flatter, longer. One quart, 20c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

RED CLAY—Called "Reds." This is a new pea and has sprung into greatest use in Georgia in the past two years, practically driving out the Clay pea in North Georgia. It is a slight cross between Clay and that magnificent red pea known as Red Ripper. It is the same shape as Clays; is a trifle more prolific in vine and peas than Clays; has the same time of maturity, and will serve for Clays wherever Clays are wanted, but giving a little bit better outturn, but gets its red color from its Red Ripper parent. The peas are usually a trifle smaller than Clays, and more valuable from this standpoint, as they go farther in planting. All the growers of this pea pronounce it to be better than Clays or Unknowns as a running pea for foliage and for peas. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

RED RIPPER—As large a growth as Unknown. Red seeded, very scarce and hard to find. Seed dark red. Same size as Whipps. Late. Excellent in corn. Light seed yield, but heavily in hay. Sometimes called wine pea; being large and soft, it is used for shelling green in the pod. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

TILLMAN PEA—A standard pea in South Georgia where it is used in preference to Whippoorwill and New Era. An earlier pea than Whippoorwills and is adapted to the Northern portion of the United States. The color is tan, the hull is white, and about 7 inches long. The pea is the size of Iron pea, being quite small, and both ends are flattened. It is bunch, like the Whippoorwill, and has a similar amount of foliage, but is possibly more prolific in peas than any of our extra early peas. A Georgia Agricultural College says: "The Tillman pea is a yellow or clay colored pea, a little smaller than the Clay pea, has fairly short pod, bunch pea, very prolific, bearing on any class of soil. Can be planted early, picked and planted, making second crop in the same year. Fine stock pea. Must not be allowed to stand in the field in rainy weather, because they are easy to rot. Low vine; will bear planting close on poor land. Will thrash out a lot of peas for amount of the hull." Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

N. C. BLACK—Seed large, entirely black, a North Carolina favorite. Clay lands make heavy vines, sandy lands fruit heavily; very early. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

COFFEE, OR CHOCOLATE—So named from its color. Shape and size like Unknown, habits same as Unknown. Late. Seems to be a cross between Unknown and Big Black. For practical uses, same as Unknown. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

MIXED COW PEAS—Iron Mixed, Clay Mixed, Whipp Mixed, Miller Mixed, Running Speckle or Peerless Mixed, etc. Few Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some other of the type. They are cheaper and better than straight. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go farther than big peas of any one type. Quart, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel $2.50.

COW PEAS

THE BEST FOR TABLE USE

Use Mulford Nitrogerm—One-acre size, $1.50 postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also ¼ acre, 50c, postpaid.

The varieties named below are not only valuable as forage and soil-improving crops, but the dried peas are readily salable during the winter, at much higher prices than ordinary cow peas. The dried peas of the varieties named below are largely used all through the South, and in other sections of the country, as table peas during the winter and the demand for them is constantly on the increase. To make a money crop, as well as to improve the soil at the same time, these varieties are most valuable and desirable. They are also sold quite largely on our Southern markets in a green state during the season, and our truckers and market gardeners find them a very profitable crop to grow in this way.

SMALL EXTRA EARLY BLACKEYE—These are ten days to two weeks earlier than the large Blackeyes, and a most valuable variety. They do not run as much as the large Blackeye peas, but grow more in bush shape and hold the peas well up off the ground, and the pods are very thick set on the vine. This variety is particularly valuable for truckers and market gardeners who sow Blackeye Peas to sell green on the market, and is also a specially desirable variety for late planting, as well as for early market. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

LARGE BLACKEYE—The large Blackeye peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Blackeye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Blackeye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking, the dry peas set well in our markets during the winter. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

RAM'S HORN, EARLY BLACKEYE—Is a 60-day Blackeye Pea, originally from California. Planted in April makes two crops. Larger in size of peas and growth of vines than the usual Blackeye, and quicker to mature. The vine is exceedingly large, and the peas are exceptionally fine yielders. For table use the peas are more attractive and larger and sweeter than Blackeye, and curved up at both ends. Sugary, and skin is a little rough. The best Blackeye pea known, and for table use this new pea will prove of immense value. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

BROWN EYE—Medium to large; white with brown eyes; universal table pea; good eater; largely used in the South; rots easily in the pod; medium late. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.50.

LITTLE LADY—Bunch; has a delicate vine; very prolific bearer; the finest of all the white table peas; very sugary. The daintiest, smallest and most highly prized of all the white peas for the table. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $4.50.

CONCH, GENTLEMAN, or SEMINOLE PEA—A small, pure white table pea, delicate and delicious. Profuse bearer. Planted in April they begin bearing late in June, and vine bears continuously until frost. Pods are brittle, and the pods can be eaten green like snap beans, or the pods can be shelled for green peas, or dried peas can be saved. The more the pods are pulled from the vines, the more quickly and the more largely the successive crops come on. Plant 4x4 feet, two plants to the hill. They will run in every direction about 8 feet and cover prone all the ground. They have a vigorous growth. Two quarts should sow an acre, and one quart will make enough seed for a family to consume at the table from June till frost. In large use in Florida—originally came from Seminole Indians. One pound, 20c; 10 pounds, at 15c; 60 pounds, at 10c per pound.

NOTE—Augusta is the largest center of the varied hay-growing industry in the United States. If you are a hay buyer, get in touch with us. Carload lots. Pure vetch hay, pea vine hay, Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, Crimson Clover hay, Crab grass hay, and mixture of above; principally vetch and Johnson, Johnson and Bermuda, cow pea and Crab grass.

Comparative Food Values of Various Hays—United States Department of Agriculture, 1905, reports protein as follows: Oats, 11.9; corn meal, 9.02; hominy chops, 9.8; wheat, 11.09; timothy hay, 5.0; Kentucky Blue, 7.8; Johnson grass, 7.02; alfalfa hay, 14.03; pea vine, 16.6; vetch, 17.0.

KEYSTONE PEA AND BEAN HARVESTER AND THRESHER, $175.00 F. O. B. FACTORY—"Will pick more peas than twenty men." Prof. W. F. Massey, Editor of "Farm Progress," says of it: To use the Keystone Pea Harvester, the peas should be in rows 3 feet apart (as drilled), and allowed to stand till ripe and the leaves off. I have followed it in the field and have seen it gather and thresh the peas fully as fast as twenty hands could pick the pods. It leaves no hay, but leaves and the vines and hulls are left on the land." We are agents.

PEERLESS PEA HULLER—For cow peas, velvet beans, sorghums, Kaffir corn, etc. See advertisement rear of catalog. $25.00, $30.00, $40.00, $100.00.

GARBANZO PEA—(Cicer Arietinum) (Chick Pea or Gram.) A legume plant; largely used in France in rotation with wheat. One of the principal foods in Mexico. Can be used green in the raw state or can be dried like Yankee Bean. Much better

than the boiled, dried Boston Bean. It is not near so hard; more easily cooked and more easily digested. In size pea is round, white and rather rough, and about the size of a full grown Chinaberry. It is especially adapted to dry countries. Plant about 25 pounds to the acre about April 15th, in 2 or 3 foot rows, 12 inches in the row. Mature in 4 or 5 months. It can be moved or gathered like other beans and peas. Price: Pound, 15c; 5 to 10 pounds, 12c; 25 pounds, 10c per pound.

CANADA FIELD PEAS—This pea in appearance resembles a small extra early garden pea. It takes the place in the far North and Canada that the cow pea does in the South. It is used for the same purposes and with about as uniform good results. The plant is not so resistant to hot weather as the cow pea, but is very resistant to cold weather—in fact it will stand most any temperature in the South. Consequently it is a valuable hay and forage plant for the Southern farmer, mainly because it grows at time of the year when the cow pea will not thrive. The Canada field pea may be planted in the South any time from September until March. They can be sown alone, broadcast like cow peas, at the rate of a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre, and will afford fine grazing within 90 days after sowing, or if allowed to mature will produce a valuable crop of hay of very high feed value. The vines are generally cut for hay when the pods are about half grown.

The following mixture is used to quite a large extent throughout the South now: Canada field peas and Burt oats. Sow one bushel of each in February, oats hold up peas. The combination makes a perfect forage. Cut when oats just begin to turn; peas will also be turning, and will cure hard. It makes a magnificent and large out turn. Growers say makes the very best of any hay. Canada field peas are also fine for the table, and can be used for such until the crop is cut. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st: Peck, 90c; bushel, $3.00; 5 bushels, $2.75 per bushel.

SOY or SOJA BEANS

(GLYCINE HISPIDA)

60 lbs. to Bushel

Use Mulford Nitrogerm—One-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also ¼ acre, 50c, postpaid.

The use of this crop is increasing rapidly everywhere, and it is proving to be one of the most valuable and important forage and feed crops for our Southern farmers. Its great value is when sown broadcast, and cut and cured for dry forage. It is very largely used for sowing with cow peas, to hold the vines up off the ground, so as to enable them to be cut and cured to better advantage. Its use in this respect will be found superior to Kaffir corn, sorghums or similar crops, which are quite largely used. Where Soja Beans are sown with

Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans

cow peas, we would recommend that they be sown at the rate of half a bushel of Soja Beans to one bushel of cow peas. The combination is excellent, and has proved very satisfactory wherever it has been grown. Soja Beans, for both forage and bean crop, are very nutritious, containing more oil and fattening properties than any other similar crop. In fact the Soja Bean is practically the only crop that furnishes a balanced ration in one crop, and our farmers report that they do not find it necessary to feed corn, cotton-seed meal or any oil foods whatever when feeding Soja Beans.

Soja Beans do equally well on both light and heavy soils. Soja Beans also make a most desirable land improver, and we have never grown a crop that cleans land better than Soja Beans. It is almost impossible for any crop of weeds to grow or thrive where a crop of Soja Beans is grown, and for effectually eradicating wire grass or any obnoxious weeds from the soil, we do not know of anything better than crops of Soja Beans grown for two or three years successively on the same land. Another great point of value in the Soja Bean is that they resist drought and hot weather to a remarkable extent. For sowing for cutting as a hay or a forage crop, or as a soil-improving crop, Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of from one to one and a half bushels per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent

Soy Beans, Neck High

the stalks from growing too coarse; and will enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. When sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in corn, at the rate of about one peck per acre. Sowing to harvest a crop of the shelled beans, they should be sown by themselves, in drills 3½ feet apart, at the rate of one to one and a half pecks per acre, and cultivate. They will make their largest yield of beans put in this way. The yield is heavier in beans and vines than cow peas.

MAMMOTH YELLOW SOY—The most popular of all the Soy beans. More largely planted than all other varieties combined. It has produced in North Carolina and Tennessee in large areas an average of 50 bushels per acre. Light frost which kills cow peas does not affect this bean. It is a medium late variety and usually a sure crop. Growers at Augusta, 1914, pronounced inoculated soys as making more pea forage per acre than cow peas, and say that it is a far better forage, as a feed. Quart, 20c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

BROWN SOYS—A brown bean about as large as a cow pea, that has white tracings over it. They mature about like the Yellow Mammoth, but are more prolific, making a larger growth of vines and a better yield as regards the bean. Quart, 20c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.25.

HOLLYBROOK SOYS—Grow 25 to 36 inches. The branches are nearly as long as the main stem. The leaves are large. The pods thickly set on the stems and branches. The seed medium in size, is of a deep lemon yellow, and very shiny. A highly advertised variety, proposing to be earlier than any other variety. It yields well in beans. It is a heavy forage yielder and silage maker. It should be sown a little thickly, as the individual plants, being large, tend to become top heavy. Hollybrook, by growers is declared, will mature in 90 days. The pea is smaller than Mammoth Yellow, has a pinkish tinge; is inclined to be a dwarfish bean. The bush is podded right down to the ground. Quart, 20c; peck, $1.10; bushel, $3.50.

MIXED SOYS AND COW PEAS—For hay and forage; better than single soys or single cow peas. Mix half and half, and broadcast, 1½ bushels mixture per acre. Cure as pods, begin yellowing. It makes more hay, and is far more easily cured, and is a better ration than cow peas alone. In curing, the upright plant of the soys keeps the trailing cow pea vine off the ground, and as a ration, the beans of the soys, as eaten with hay, give double value. No better hay on earth and no hay more easily cured than this mixture. Peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

VELVET BEANS—(60 pounds to bushel)—**Use Mulford Nitrogerm**; one-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also ¼ acre, 50c, postpaid. No other forage crop known will improve soil like Velvet Beans. Powerful mulch crop for orange or peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields. A cheaper legume crop than cow peas. Vines form a mass 3 or 4 feet high and run 20 feet or more. The United States

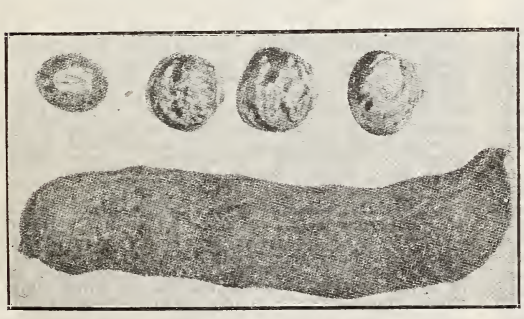
Bunch of Velvet Beans

Department of Agriculture says: "The most rank legume cultivated for forage, and one of the most valuable known plants. Smothers weeds and civilizes the soil better than any other crop." North Carolina Exp. Station made corn following velvet beans 36½ bushels per acre, and 2,280 pounds of stover, while six other tests on corn made with a complete fertilizer, produced only 25½ bushels per acre, and 1,800 pounds of stover, making an increased value per acre on crop of $18. There is nothing that equals velvet beans for cattle for winter grazing. Plant in corn when knee high or on poor land, plant beans and corn (corn holds the beans up), cultivate as you would corn, gather corn in November and turn in cattle as soon as frost falls. In two years the land will produce 35 bu. of corn per acre. Our correspondent writes: "I plant my corn March 1st, in 7-foot rows, and a row of peanuts between each row, and drop a Velvet Bean about 5 feet apart in the Pinder row. The cultivation of corn cultivates the Pinders and beans without any extra cost, and by planting this way I get as much corn per acre and the beans and Pinders extra."

There is more protein in Velvet Beans than in alfalfa, as a feed, and one acre in Velvet Beans will produce more protein in Georgia than one acre in alfalfa in Nebraska.

A large number of growers tell us in 1914 that the growing of Velvet Beans in wilt infested cotton lands will entirely eradicate in the soil the germ of wilt. It seems entirely proven to be the case in a great number of instances. It seems to be an important discovery, worthy of widest test and exploitation.

For hay purposes, our growers broadcast after oats, or drill Velvets in 2½-foot rows, 1 foot to 18 inches in the row. Sown as late as July 1st, vines will grow 6 to 10 feet long. If drilled, cultivate at once.



Speckle Velvet Beans and Pod

TO DISTINGUISH WHITE VELVET BEANS—Chinese are white, plump, large. Lyon: The bean is flat, squarish and size of Sievas. Yokohama: The bean is smoky, dull white, dented, oval.

LATE SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—(Mucuna Deeringianum.) This is the oldest and most popular of all the Velvet Beans, and more largely planted than any other variety. Matures from 10 to 30 barrels of beans in the hull per acre, which shell out about ¾ bushel per barrel. At Augusta the past season we grew these beans 35 pods to the bunch, 5 or 6 beans to a pod, or 175 beans in a bunch, some vines having from 10 to 15 bunches each. Blooms till frost. Mature seed in 7 or 8 months in South Georgia and Florida. A big yielder—vine and pods. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.00.

Yokohama Beans and Pod

100-DAY SPECKLE VELVET BEAN—New. Introduced by us. Originated in Georgia. Bean resembles late Speckles, but is larger and lighter in color. The most valuable of all extra early Velvets —vines and beans worth double cow peas. At Augusta, 1914, had ripe beans August 15th; on September 10th vine was ripened and dead—length 12 feet, 152 pods to the vine; dead vine weighed 2½ pounds; two to four pods to the bunch, and these bunches begin at ground and grow at intervals of 6 inches throughout length of vine. Plant spring or summer. Can plant after oats, and use in time before fall oat planting time. A quick September grazer, or for turning under for soil manuring.

Prof. S. M. Tracey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "April 18th planted; June 29th pods well grown; August 2nd ripe pods; August 21st one-half crop gathered; September 5th pods well matured; September 24th all dry and gathered. This is decidedly the **earliest** and **most prolific** ripening variety test, and is fully **ten days earlier than the Standard Yokohama**, and the **best variety** that we have in the **extreme North** range for Velvet Beans, where it will mature good yield. In extreme South it is an excellent early fall cattle and hog grazer."

In South Georgia, one bushel of beans planted made 187 bushels beans. Grower says: "Planted May 3rd, by June 10th was full of beans 2 inches long." Some call it **Early Bird**. Planted in corn, does not interfere with corn. Supply limited. Demand enormous. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.85; bushel, $6.50.

WHITE VELVET BEAN—Pod and vine are about the same as Speckle, have about the same out turn. Beans are white, about the same size and shape as Speckle. Beans are softer and several weeks earlier. Cattle can be turned in the field sooner than on the Speckle. Being softer, cattle like them better. Do not get this confounded with the Lyon bean. Price: Quart, 15c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.50.

YOKOHAMA BEAN—(Stizolobium Hassjoo.)—The U. S. Agricultural Department says: "An annual legume, makes best growth during the summer. More vigorous growth than any of the cow peas. Of great value on newly cleared land for mellowing the sod. An excellent restorative crop for soils. The vines will produce 3 tons per acre and furnish as much nitrogen as will one ton of cotton seed meal, and will also provide three times as much humus. From Japan. Florida Experimental Station says: "Fills a very important niche in the economy of Florida agriculture, since it is now possible to have a velvet bean to ripen early in the season in order that a large quantity of protein food may be had for hogs and cattle. This can be obtained at least two months earlier than by using the Florida velvet bean." Yokohama can be made to grow a prolific crop of vines and beans by planting thick, say 2x2 feet. Grows well on soils too light and sandy for other legumes. Will mature heavy crop of seed in 100 days from planting, so can be grown successfully as far north as South Carolina and Arkansas, while moderate crops have been matured as far north as Virginia and Missouri. Makes excellent grazing for cattle and hogs from about Augusta until the field is cleared. Makes excellent hay if cut when the pods ripen. Plant about the same time as cotton, one peck per acre. Vines must be given a support if crop of seed is to be gathered. Corn stalks are good. The growth of the vine is not as heavy as that of either the Florida or Lyon bean, but the yield of seed is larger. Matures before either of the others is ready for grazing. The demand for this bean will be enormous. Run often 10 and 12 pods to the bunch, and with 5 or 6 large beans to the pod. Mature thirty days earlier than Chinese, and sixty days earlier than Late Speckles. Vines 6 to 20 feet; pods are covered with white hairy matter. Seeds are ash colored, often blackish at ends, oblong and flat, like butter beans. Larger than Lyons. These beans make an immense crop of beans. Pods are almost double the usual size. Should make 35 bushels seed per acre. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.75; bushel, $6.00.

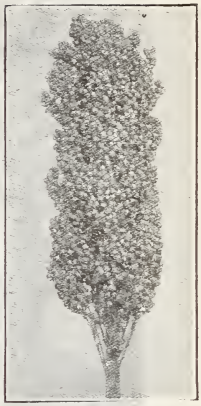
LYON BEAN—(Macuna Lyoni.) Florida Agricultural Station says: More vigorous growth, rapid, and vine stronger than other Velvet Beans." Plant 4-foot rows, 2 feet in the row, or in alternate rows of corn or sorghum. Our Florida grower says: "Lyon Beans will make as much cattle feed as other varieties, and stock prefer them, and always choose them in the fields. The dust does not collect on the pods as on the wooly podded Velvets. Earlier than others and better for up country. Bloom white, other Velvet Beans purple. Far more prolific, and will produce more beans and vines per acre. Pods are very much indented lengthwise. There are 4 to 6 beans to the pod. Seeds are white and not round, inclined to be flat. Bean bunches often grow 2 feet in length and 40 to 50 pods to a bunch." Some earlier than Speckles, easier to pick and also to hull, makes more vine, and is a softer bean for cattle to eat. Shatters out on the ground a little more easily. Beans smaller than Yokohamas and Chinese, white, flat, small; resemble Sievas. From the Philippine Islands. The Florida Experimental Station says: "In its general behavior it is so similar to the Velvet Bean that there seemed to be no special reason for introducing it into Florida on a large scale. However, when it was placed among the most advanced farmers for testing out, it was found that some of them preferred it very greatly to the Florida Velvet Bean." Price: Quart, 20c; peck, $1.35; bushel, $4.50.

CHINESE BEANS—New. Only listed by us. Medium early white. Month earlier than Speckles, and more free of caterpillars, and one month later than Yokohamas and Hundred-Day Speckles. Ranker growth of vines and leaves than late Speckles, and of more value in soil improvement. From China. Florida Experimental Station says: "It is a heavier cropper than either of the other velvet beans and ripens usually about a month earlier than either the

Head Early Amber Cane

Head Early Orange

Goose Neck Sorghum



Head Red Top

Florida or the Lyon. It consequently gets out of the way of frosts. It also has the extremely good habit of growing vigorously at the start."

Prof. S. M. Tracey (U. S. Agricultural Department) says: "Best of all Velvets." Beans are large as Yokohamas, but white, not gray, and ends are almost square, as big as butter beans. Cattle men now plant in separate fields One Hundred Day Speckles and Chinese and Late Speckles, and get continuous grazing September to February 1st. United States Senator F. M. Simmons reports his Chinese Velvet Beans maturing at Newberne, N. C., a crop of beans for seed purposes, and is very enthusiastic about it. This gives an idea of its earliness. Plant in May. At Augusta, 1914, ran in corn 32 feet. At Augusta, 1914, with 6 inches of leaf mould in many places on ground, and as tall as the corn, and running 20 feet or more, Chinese made an impenetrable mass in the whole field, and it required four-horse plow to turn under. The pods are smooth and easy to pick. A man can pick from 400 to 600 pounds a day. On account of its early maturing quality, it should ripen seed 200 miles north of Florida, before frost. All of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana should be able later on to grow their own seed of this variety. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.50; bushel, $5.00.

SORGHUM—(Andropogon Sorghum. 50 pounds to bushel. The Sorghums will make a larger yield in the same length of time than any other forage crop, with possibly the exception of Teosinte. The use of Sorghum as a forage crop has increased very rapidly in the past few years. There is no food that is more nutritious, or more greatly relished by cattle, and it should be one of the staple crops of every Southern farmer. It also makes an excellent green feed. It can be cut over two or three times during a season, yielding two or three crops from one seeding. Sorghum will stand dry weather much better than millet, and is a much surer and larger yielding crop. Sorghum also makes an excellent summer pasture for hogs and cattle. It is best to commence pasturing it when about a foot high, before it joints and sends up its stems. Sorghum makes an excellent hog pasture, to follow rape and rye. The rape, too, can be sown again in the late summer, to follow sorghum.

Culture—Plant from April 15th to August 1st. If in rows 3 feet apart, 20 pounds to the acre, or broadcast, one to two bushels per acre.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM—(Called also Chinese.) (50 lbs. to bushel.) Slender stalks, narrow leaves. Seed heads loose and roping with black hulls, which usually do not shed in threshing; seed reddish-yellow. The earliest sorghum forage known, making in 70 to 100 days, according to climate. Produces about 4½ tons of forage per acre. For forage, sow till August 20th. Pound, 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM—Georgia Experimental Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. It is larger, closer growing and later than Red Top; erect and compact; heads larger, heavier stalks, and heavier seed heads than Amber. Seed heads 3 inches wide, 5 to 7 inches long. Chaff a deep red, seed reddish yellow. In threshing, seed are freed from hulls and are clean. Sown thickly makes more and better green forage than Amber. The great standard. Better for syrup than amber, and better for the shocking of ripened stalks for feeding. One pound, 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel.

RED TOP, or SUMAC SORGHUM—Stems sweeter and juicier than other sorghums. Seeds smallest of all and go farther in planting. Head erect, dark red in color. Yields about 5 tons per acre of forage. Seeds roundish and clean usually of hull. Medium early, 7 to 10 feet high. Leads all varieties in portions of Tennessee, and in North Georgia, and in these sections for syrup and forage universally used and preferred, seed bringing there a premium. One pound. 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel.

GOOSE NECK SORGHUMS—Sometimes called "Crooked Head Texas Seeded." Seed large as Orange, and in color the same; round in shape; never cleans well in threshing, but holds the outside hull which is deep black. Later than Amber and Orange. Largest of all sorghums, 10 to 14 feet high. Stalks about 1½ to 2 inches at butt in diameter. Sow thinly for syrup. Some plant in rows 3 feet wide and 18 inches apart, and 3 stalks to hill. Old growers say that it has the finest flavor of all sorghum syrup, and that the syrup keeps longer in a barrel or jug than other sorghum without jellying. Heads bend over like a goose's neck, and are black, 5 to 9 inches long and 3 to 5 inches wide. Great demand and always scarce. Prolific in the finest syrup. Price, 10c per pound.

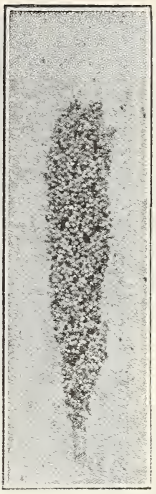
SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM—Also called Georgia Cane. Falsely called "Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane." Practically the same as Gooseneck, except it has straight head. Stalk at base 1 to 2 inches in dia-

Honey Sorghum

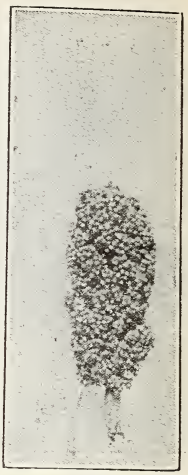
meter. One acre makes 200 gallons of syrup of good quality. Yields in forage three times the amount Amber does. The seeds are even larger than Western Orange and a good deal larger than North Georgia Orange seed. It is flatter, very much lighter in color; hull is maroon and it shells clean. An entirely new, separate and distinct Sorghum. Undoubtedly one of the best varieties for making syrup. An immense maker of forage; one seed produces 7 to 8 stools and stalks. Largely planted in 4-foot rows, 1 foot apart. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Produces sweetest and finest flavored of all syrups made of Sorghums. Seed often sold at fancy prices. On account of its especial sweetness, cattle are extremely fond of it. Much liked in Virginia and in North Georgia. A heavy seeder. In the Southwest, it is called "Georgia Cane." The demand has been much more than the supply. One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, $3.00.

HONEY SORGHUM—Known in Tennessee as **Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane**, and sold under this name by a number of seed houses. Mr. C. V. Piper, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Was distributed by the Department for a number of years, and is the sweetest of all Sorghums." This new Sorghum makes an unusually large stalk, sometimes as large in diameter as Ribbon Cane and much taller. Prolific in juice, and runs higher in saccharine than any other Sorghum, being one of the heaviest yielders of molasses known. Has been reported to turn out as much as 300 gallons per acre. The product is thick and bright; same flavor as our Sugar Cane. Seed head is a sprangled top one. Seed husk is bright red. Is considered to be one of the most valuable Sorghums ever known for syrup purposes, and as a forage crop. Price: One pound, 15c; peck, 90c; bushel, $3.00.

WHITE AFRICAN SORGHUM—Seed are white; type is new, sugar contents exceedingly heavy. Has the quality, it is said, of non-fermentation. When stored in a ripened state, or without thoroughly curing in shocks in the field for feeding, it does not ferment, it is said, like other sorghums. Medium size. A very heavy seeder. Stalks 8 to 10 feet and are much softer than other Sorghums, therefore greatly desired for cattle forage; a few days earlier than the so-called Texas Seeded. One pound, 15c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.25.



Head Kaffir Corn



Head Milo Maize

THE KAFFIRS—Kaffir, Milo and Feterita, for cattle feed and human feed, are a more certain crop for grain than is corn. They easily make from 25 to 50 bushels per acre (70 pounds of heads equals to 1 bushel). Cut stalk, shock, then cut the heads and store in a dry place, and feed same on plank floor, and also elsewhere feed the remaining roughage.

KAFFIR CORN—(50 pounds to bushel.) Mississippi Experimental Station says: "Will yield 30 bushels of seed on land making only 12 to 15 bushels corn; equals feeding value of corn. Plant as late as July 20—plenty of time to mature seed." The principal crop in Oklahoma. Used as a part in all prepared chicken feeds. Sow, with cow peas broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir corn to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a crop of forage by itself, Kaffir corn should be sown broadcast at rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre, or drill two pecks per acre—good for three or four cuttings. 21,344 pounds of green per acre. For seed, plants should be from 4 to 6 inches apart. The ground grains make fine muffins waffles, etc.; a world of food—700,000,000 people eat it. For mixed hay, one peck with 1½ bushels of cow peas, better than Sorghum, since Kaffir has a soft stalk and cures more easily than hard-stalked Sorghum. Get Bulletin 31, Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.

RED KAFFIR—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white, and probably a little more hardy. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. One pound, 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, $1.75.

WHITE KAFFIR—A straight, upright growth, with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. A most valuable fodder corn; grows from 4 to 6 feet high. Stalks attain unusual thickness, and put out enormous leaves, dense foliage, shades the ground, and absorbs the moisture. The stalks do not harden like other varieties of sorghum, but keep green and brittle even when ripe. Fodder is relished by stock. Each stalk carries a large seed head. The joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow large suckers, each making a head—sometimes seven heads per stalk; makes one or two quarts of grain per stalk. Price: One pound, 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, $1.75.

MILO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA—(50 pounds to bushel.) A variety of Sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Grows

in every way similar to Kaffir corn. Three weeks earlier, making more grains per stalk. It bears the dry weather, and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every 6 inches in the row, and cultivate as corn; 12 pounds per acre, or drill 40 pounds; stool heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; good for the silo. Very productive; makes sometimes as much as 50 bushels seed plus first cutting fodder. If hogs are turned on a field in Indian corn, Kaffir corn and Milo, they will devour the entire Milo before touching either of the others. Seed larger than Kaffir. One pound, 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, $2.00.

FETERITA—(Sudan Durra.) New. Resembles Kaffir, but grain is bigger. Four to six feet high. White grains. To be used as Kaffir. The joints look like sugar cane joints and from these joints grow large suckers, each making a head, sometimes seven heads per stalk; makes one or two quarts of grain per stalk. The grain of the suckers is as large as that of the main head. Feterita matures in amazing quick time, being ready for the silo in 60 days from planting, and thoroughly matures in 90 days. As a drought-resister, it clearly surpasses both Milo and Kaffir. Usually 7 to 8 feet high, making a splendid hog and cattle feed; cut and shock, then cut off heads and store; feed heads on floor to horses and hogs, and the remaining roughage to cattle. Makes 28 to 50 bushels per acre, and is a safer crop than an equivalent acreage in corn. Poor corn lands or droughty corn lands should go into Feterita for horse feed. 70 pounds heads make one bushel grain shelled. At Augusta, 1914, stood 13 weeks' drought, made four cuttings for dried hay, and three weeks earlier than Kaffir. Makes 40 to 50 bushels seed per acre. Stools 5 to 7 stalks per grain. Can be cut ripened and piled up for feed—head and stalks. Plant same as Kaffir. One pound, 10c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.00.

TEOSINTE—(Euchlaena Luxuriana.) A grower says: "Resembles Indian corn; stools heavily; sow April, May or June. Cut when two or three feet high, and continue to cut as it grows out, all through summer. One acre will produce 50 tons green food in the season and take care of 15 heads of cattle." Mississippi Experimental Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds of forage from one seed; 10 per cent saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. For seed purposes, plant 2 pounds to acre the last of March, drills 4 feet apart, seeds 2 feet in the drill; cultivate as corn. Ripens last of November; then cut with corn binder, shock and leave in the field until perfectly dry and thresh with separator. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season, rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Price: One ounce, 10c; 4 ounces, 25c; pound, 90c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 75c per pound.

SHALLU—(50 pounds to bushel.) (Called also Cal. Rice, Cal. Wheat, **Egyptian Wheat.** A non-saccharine Sorghum of widest use in India and destined for wide use in America. Our Augusta grower made this year 30 bushels of seed planted very late on ¾ acre, and from 5 pints of seed. He says, and the Experimental Station also says: "Makes more seed than any cane or sorghum, and nearly double that of Kaffir corn. Stools heavily, 4 to 6 stalks per hill; grows 10 to 14 feet high; planted early, two crops can be had, first for green cutting and second as seed crop. Heads look like large broom corn heads; seed are round, plump and white like Kaffir corn. Excellent for forage; seed unexcelled for chicken feed and good for cattle; excellent if ground as meal for the human." A grower in Alabama says: "We grow two crops in Alabama, and make as high as 70 bushels to the acre." Plant in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds to the acre, or broadcast 25 pounds. Pound, 15c; 5 pounds, at 10c; 25 to 60 pounds, at 6c per pound.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT TAIL MILLET—(Pennisetum Specatum)—Known also as Pencillaria, also Horse Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. No other plant makes so much green forage as this. Eleven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experimental Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to the acre in 3 feet or closer rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring. This is by far the most popular of all the green quick eaten millets; non-saccharine; not sold by bushel. Pound, 20c; 5 pounds, at 12c; 10 pounds, at 10c; 50 pounds, at 9c per pound.

GERMAN MILLET—(Chaetochia Germanica)—Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Tennessee and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Must be sown thickly, about 1 bushel per acre, and the crop cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May or any time during the summer until the end of July. Two crops have been seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. Peck, 90c; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50 per bushel.

JAPANESE MILLET—(Panicum Crusgalli)—(32 pounds to bushel)—Grower says: "In five weeks from seed, was 4 feet high and heading well. In 45 days one to three tons per acre, and makes second crop. Rank grower, bushy head. Matures as high as Canada 'lakes.'" Superior to German millet; stalk much thicker than German. Also called Billion Dollar Grass, Barnyard Millet, Panicum Crus Galli, Goose Grass, Louisiana Wild Rice. For hay, grazing or green cutting; cut 5 to 6 times, or can be broadcast and cut for hay three or four times. Mississippi Agricultural College says: "Produces per acre 36,000 pounds of fodder or makes 12,000 pounds of cured hay, or 67 bushels of seed; hay surpasses a good corn fodder. Annual. Sow from April to August 1st, 32 pounds per acre. Makes crop in six to eight weeks. Can be cut for hay several times and then fall grazed. Stools heavily. Cut for hay just before seed heads form. Seed head large, 6½ inches long. An Augusta grower has experimented with 40 kinds of grasses and says Japanese millet for hay and green fodder is best of all. In rich lands grows 3½ to 4 feet higher. Resembles rice in growing; heavy bladed; grows in upland and is at home perfectly in wet black land; under water sometimes two weeks, a fine producer on waste wet lands. One pound, 15c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 12c; 100 pounds, at 10c per pound.

POP CORN FOR FORAGE—Makes quick spring forage. Earlier than other corns. Full grown in June and stooling heavily, it makes a world of forage which, when cut and fed, the corn in the milk and green forage makes a perfect ration and a world of it. Can be sowed up to July 4th, in 3 or 4-foot rows, several grains every 6 inches, 1 peck to ½ bu. per acre. Quart, 25c; peck, $1.00; bushel, $3.75.

GEORGIA SUGAR CANE STALKS—The most popular varieties are Red or Purple Cane, Green Cane, Yellow and Red Ribbon Cane. Is a great Southern crop. For syrup production the Red or Purple is preferred; sweeter, juicier and keeping better throughout the winter. The Green cane is soft and best for chewing, gives brighter color to syrup, but not so heavy a yielder. The two Ribbon canes are very much alike and are hybrids of the above two, both quite popular. Prices: 100 stalks, 5c each; 500 stalks, 4c each; 1,000 stalks, 3½c each, f. o. b. grower. Send cash with order early in January or February, so these can be booked and shipped out when banks are opened. The stalks must be shipped out by April 1st or it sprouts and will spoil because the eyes break off in handling. Weight 2½ to 3½ pounds to stalk, and runs 3 to 6 feet in length. We usually ship out 4 to 5 feet. All Sugar Cane stalks are positively cash in advance.

JAPANESE SUGAR CANE—One of the greatest forage plants known. Highly prized and in largest use in Florida and South Georgia. Will probably produce more forage per acre than anything known.

Japanese Sugar Cane

Also affords a fine support for Velvet Beans when planted together. Can be eaten at the same time through the winter. It is not a Sorghum. Is strictly a sugar Cane, and each joint of stalk has an eye. Each eye is a perennial, and when planted produces from 10 to 12 stools, and a maximum of 20 for each eye. It has immense root system, something like 3 feet. Very prolific, making from 10 to 12 tons per acre, and 15 gallons of syrup per ton. It will do better farther north than any variety of sugar cane. When once planted, if properly cared for, will last for 3 to 8 years, sprouting from the stubble each spring. Syrup made from this cane is of excellent quality; can hardly be told from Ribbon cane, and is preferred by some. 1,000 stalks plant an acre, by laying stalks in row end to end, rows 3 feet apart. Stalks are about 5 feet high. Price, cash with order, 100 stalks, $1.25; 500 stalks, $5.50; 1,000 stalks, $9.00; 5,000 stalks, at $8.00 per 1,000.

THE PEANUT AND ITS CULTURE—(Arachis Hypogea)—**Use Mulford Nitrogerm**, one-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Also ¼ acre, 50c, postpaid. Also called Pinder, Ground Pea and Ground Nut. Destined to be one of the greatest crops in this country. Tremendous amounts being grown in North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi. White U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 356.

Best soil, light sandy loam. Level culture best, prepare ground with disk harrow. Fertilization not necessary. Plant 2 bushels per acre shelled; plant running peanuts in 36-inch rows and 12 inches between; plant bunch peanuts 30-inch rows and 9 inches apart in the row; plant 1½ inches deep. If liming is necessary, dash a handful of Burnt Oyster Shell lime over each plant when as large as your fist. To gather bunch peanuts, run a plow in the fall close to the peanuts, take pitchfork and lift up peanuts with the vines; in a day or two stack peanuts with the vines around a ridge pole. In winter take nuts off by hand or machine, and feed the hay. For hog purpose, plant 2 bushels per acre April 15th to July 15th. Graze from August 15th to January 1st. To make hay, harvest before frost. One acre peanuts makes 1,000 pounds pork.

"**The Peanut and Its Culture.**" Let us mail you this book; 60c, postpaid.

WHITE SPANISH—(Arachis Hypogea)—(28 pounds to bushel)—Georgia grown seed. Mature in 110 days. Small pods, strong growing upright stems, abundant and heavy foliage, pods cluster at base of plant and attach to the roots. Magnificent hog crop; yield per acre about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about 2 bushels per acre, March to July 15th, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July, in same ground. Hay is richer in protein than any other—more so than Red Clover. Hogs can be turned in on patch or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked. Plant, too, in late corn rows between the stalks. Being a legume, it enriches the land. Georgia correspondent writes that on four acres in 30-inch rows, planting one seed to the hill 12 inches apart, planted June 10th, dug October 23rd, kept in shock until November 10th, and then hand-picked at a cost of 10c per bushel, he made 230 bushels of peanuts on the four acres plus $60.00 worth of pure hay. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; 5 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

Spanish North Carolina Virginia Jumbo

Red Spanish

North Carolina Peanuts and Corn Growing in South Georgia

RED SPANISH—(28 pounds to bushel)—Originated a few years ago in Georgia. They are a bunch peanut and pods adhere to the roots. The bunch is much larger than the bunch of the White Spanish. The pea is very red, meat cream. Besides the extra amount of hay in them, the Red Spanish invariably have two peas to the pod, while 25 per cent of the White Spanish have only one pea to the pod. The Red Spanish is slightly larger than the White. Our grower says that he often produces twice as much per acre with the Red Spanish as with the White Spanish. The genuine Red Spanish taste similar to the Valencia, contain more oil than the White Spanish, the skins are fiery red. Only listed by us and extremely scarce. Growers this year near Augusta made 75 bushels per acre, and have discarded entirely the White Spanish. Oklahoma says great improvement over White Spanish; will stay unrotted longer in the ground than the White. Peck, 90c; bushel, $3.00; 5 bushels, at $2.75 per bushel.

VALENCIA—(24 pounds per bushel)—Three and four to pod. Must not be confounded with the "Red Spanish" or "Tennessee Reds." Like the Tennessee Reds, they are 3 and 4 to the pod. Lay them by when in full bloom with a plow and hill up 3 or 4 inches of soil to the vines and they will make much more hay from bunches than by level culture. Growers prefer to grow the Valencia peanut to the White Spanish type. They both attach to the roots and peanuts can be pulled up along with the vines, but being heavier than the White Spanish they are much easier to detach from the vine. Both vines are upright, but the foliage of the Valencia is fully one-fourth more, as regards to forage and hay, than the White Spanish. These are said to excel all other peanuts in production, 80 bushels per acre here at Augusta; are exceedingly profuse in hay. Nuts adhere to the roots. Perhaps two weeks later than the White Spanish. These sell for a high price, are greatly to be desired and only a minimum amount at any time can be found for sale. Can be easily planted after oats, making a good crop, of a special fine flavor, thin pod and easy to shell, getting to be the favorite pea for all parching. Cultivate flat; each joint sends out one to four rootlets that may take root and cover ground and make nuts. Very prolific. The prize acre at Augusta made 159 bushels. The standard fancy parching peanut; now grown here, formerly imported from Spain. Early; two crops. Price: Peck, 90c; bushel, $3.00; 5 bushels, at $2.75 per bushel.

TENNESSEE RED—(24 pounds per bushel)—called "3's and 4's." Very hard shell, and hard to crack same with the fingers. It is the universal for red land peanut. A bunch pea, dull red, attach to the roots, contain large amount of oil, from 3 to 4 peas to the pod; shell is very thick and tough, well adapted to hog raising, as peas will stay in the ground all winter and even come up in the spring. Bunch tops and peanuts can all be pulled up at one time with the hand, and afterwards the hay can be baled and the peanuts taken from the roots. Easily handled, yields well; earlier than Virginias. Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; 5 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

NORTH CAROLINA, or LITTLE WILMINGTON—(24 pounds to bushel)—Known, too, as "Florida Peanut." A running peanut, smaller than the Virginia Running or Bunch, but somewhat larger than the White Spanish and with higher percentage of oil; can stay in the ground all winter and not rot. The great hog peanut. In South Georgia and Florida are used in tremendous amounts for hog purposes, as the peanuts do not rot lying in the soil through the winter. Hogs in the field do all the gathering. Peanuts fill the whole pod and contain no pops. 150 cars of this peanut were sold in fall, 1910, in South Georgia for hog purposes. United States stocks were wholly exhausted. Price: Peck, 60c; bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, at $1.60 per bushel.

McGOVERN HUNDRED BUSHEL PEANUT—(24 pounds to the bushel)—Well known in South Georgia; listed for the first time, and listed only by us. This peanut will stand bad weather as well, or better, than "North Carolina." Will not rot in the ground, and for all purposes is the best peanut for hogs known to the trade today. It is better and a big improvement over the North Carolina peanut as a hog food for "hogging," and in three important particulars: First, they are far more prolific, and hence their name, "Hundred Bushel;" second, they are a larger peanut, both in pods and nuts, than is the North Carolina; and especially, third, they are better because the pods of the "Hundred Bushel Peanut" carry almost wholly three nuts to the pod in place of two. Pods don't rattle and are solidly filled out. The nuts are very large, and are high in feed value, of high oil content. They are splendid shellers, and are wonderfully sweet for human eating and parching. It will pay all the North Carolina peanut growers to transfer over to this new and improved peanut. They are quite different (though all carry three to the pod) from the Tennessee Reds and Valencias, for the Tennessee Reds are hard to shell, and the Valencias will spoil in the ground. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.40; 5 bushels, at $2.10 per bushel.

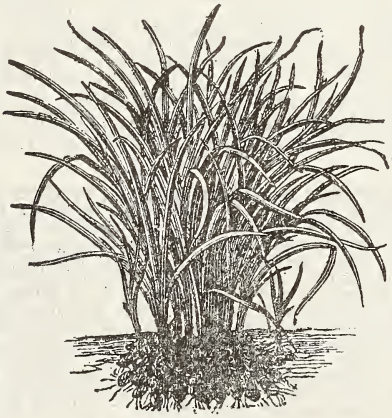
VIRGINIA RUNNER—(22 pounds to bushel)—120 days in maturing. Large podded, strong growing, creeping stems, foliage heavy and pods are scattered along procumbent stems; is the usual Norfolk parching peanut. Sold for parching. Price: Peck, 65c; bushel, $2.00; 5 bushels, $1.85 per bushel.

VIRGINIA BUNCH—(22 pounds to bushel)—Can be planted as late as first of June in Virginia, and mature by frost; do not contain as much oil as the Little North Carolina, exceedingly productive, have known 125 bushels made per acre. Large podded, dwarfish plant, stems upright, light foliage, pods attach to the roots of plant, usually 2, sometimes 3 to the pod. Peas light brown, pods bright and clean, and adhere well to the plant in digging. Pods and peanuts quite large. Price: Peck, 65c; bushel, $2.00; 5 bushels, at $1.85 per bushel.

BUNCH JUMBO—(22 pounds to bushel)—Grows upright, easily cultivated; maturing in 90 to 100 days; requires better land to make; does not speck in stacks. Plant 2½ feet row, 12 inches in drill; usually ridge culture; good on red land. Our largest peanut. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; 5 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

RUNNING JUMBO—Same price as Bunch Jumbo.

HOG GOOBER—(About 25 pounds to bushel)—Used only for hogs. Come in pods like peanuts, except that the pods are single; are very large, as large as the end of your thumb; pods are thick on vines; peas inside are single. One acre of chufas in South Georgia in 1914 turned out 147 bushels as gathered from one measured acre, and with quite a lot left in the ground for hogs. It is a hog crop; the taste of the pea is somewhat between that of peanut and field pea. They will not sprout in the ground, will remain all winter in the ground for hogs. Yield is much greater than that of chufas. Plant about 40 pounds per acre. Many growers say yield per acre is double that of other peanuts. This is an extra good hog feed, and growers claim that it will produce more feed per acre than other peanuts. Planted in 3-foot rows 12 inches to the row, and plowed only twice, these goobers here grew solid in row. Price: Pound, 25c; 10 to 25 pounds, at 20c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 18c per pound.



Georgia Chufas

GEORGIA CHUFAS—(Cyperus Esculentus)—(44 pounds to bushel)—Hognut; Ground Almond. Annual. Georgia grown seed. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1st. One of our growers recently made 1,000 bushels on 100 acres. These attach to the roots. The vines can be pulled for saving seed and seven-eighths will be found attached to the roots. The vines, after being pulled up, should be allowed to thoroughly dry for several days. For feeding value an acre of chufas equals 40 bushels of corn. There is no better hog crop known than these. For hog purposes plant from April to about May 10th, turn in hogs September 15th to January 15th. Mature about October and will lie in ground without rotting until eaten. Grows best in drill, rows 2½ feet apart. Do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a poor stand, pull out shoots and transplant them. Chufas follow oats splendidly. Plant, June or July. When pulled up, 80 per cent attach to roots. Chufas are frequently matured and harvested within 90 days after planting. Price: Quart, 25c; peck, $1.25; bushel, $4.50.

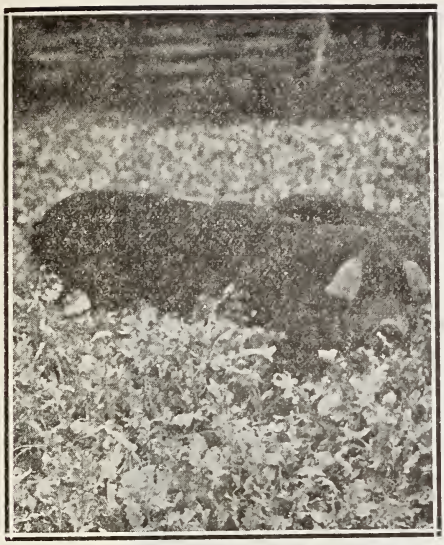
CASAVA—A productive root crop—20 tons per acre. Roots remain in ground all year. Best for feeding November to April—dig and cut up roots and feed. Plant last year's canes or stalks, cut 4 to 6 inches long, in checks 4 feet apart, in February or March, in light, sandy, dry soil. 62 per cent starch and 19 per cent sugar. Juicy roots, fine for horses, cows and hogs. An excellent table pudding food (tapioca). Plant 2,000 stalks per acre. We only sell f. o. b. Florida. To save stalks for planting, cut before frost and bank same as Ribbon cane. Highly edible. Roast like Irish potatoes. For pudding, grate and add one cup of sweet milk, two eggs, sugar and flour, and some milk and cream. These casava cuttings, as sold by us, are 4 to 6 inches long, and each cutting has 4 to 16 eyes. Price: 100 cuttings, $1.00; 500, $3.50; 1,000, $5.50; 5,000, at $4.50 per 1,000.

Jerusalem Artichoke

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE—(Helianthus Tuberosus)—Georgia grown. Cut artichoke into four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in 5-foot rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze. Let stay in ground all winter or bank like sweet potatoes. If frozen in ground or in shed does not hurt them; turn in hogs at any time. For hog purposes, plant 3 to 5 bushels to the acre from February 1st to March 1st. Graze from November 1st to January 1st. If not eaten too close, crop will come up in spring without second planting. We sell only by measured bushel in January and February; about 50 pounds. One peck, 75c; bushel, $2.00; 5 bushels and over, at $1.75 per bushel.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER—Sow in spring, 5 lbs. to the acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are 18 inches in diameter. In Russia are used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods. 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrot's feed. This is not only a valuable seed to plant on the farm, but every inch of waste space around the fences and yard should be planted in this seed; it will not only improve and beautify the place, but will produce large amounts of the most valuable feed. Price: Pound, 20c; 5 pounds, at 15c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 12c per pound.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE—(Brassica Napius)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs, sheep and hogs, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre, 16-inch drills in spring or fall, through October, or 15 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich



Grazing on Rape Field

uplands. A hog grower with 80 hogs, who uses Bermuda grass in summer, uses for a winter grazing proposition solely rape. Florida Experimental Station says: "We have raised as high as 22 tons to the acre in a single year at the Florida Experiment Station. Fifteen to twenty tons of green matter can be expected almost every year. It is especially adapted to feeding to hogs sheep and cattle. It comes in during the latter part of November and continues green until the warm spring weather occurs." Graze November 15th to January 15th. Sown in August, it makes in two months an enormous amount of green feed, two or three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle feed in winter when rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months, a lamb growing 7 to 8 pounds a month. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken feed. The plants may be cut 4 inches above the ground, which enables them to throw out new shoots. As high as 40 tons green forage have been obtained from an acre of rape. It can be sown after oats or wheat, or in the corn from July to October in the South, as it thrives best in cold weather, and furnishes an excellent winter pasture for hogs and sheep. At Augusta can be sown and cut almost every month in the year. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 pounds, at 17c; 10 to 25 pounds, at 14c; 50 pounds, at 13c; 100 pounds, at 12c per pound.

BEGGAR WEED—(Desmodium Tortuosum)—**Use Mulford Nitrogerm**; one-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size, $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼ acre size, 50c, postpaid. The "Clover" of the extreme South. Legume. Grows 4 to 8 feet high. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre; barely cover: drill or broadcast seed, or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 80 days: can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself. Seed are gathered in October and stripped from the weed. Plant is indigenous to upper and middle Florida. Comes up in cultivated fields about first of June. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says: "I am satisfied it is the best all leguminous forage and land improving crop for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic states." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. Comes up each year in corn after same is laid by—grows as high as corn. Greatest cattle fatter ever known. Some sow in fall with oats. It spreads rapidly, will take possession of the land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass, with this difference, however, that it is killed without difficulty when not wanted. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Mississippi Experimental Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. Beggar Weed hay has 21.7 protein fat 2.3. If cut 2 feet high, will come out again, making two cuttings as far north as North Carolina. Planted largely in game preserves for attracting and feeding quail. Price: One pound, 75c; 5 pounds, 65c; 10 to 25 pounds, 50c per pound.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—(48 lbs. to bushel)—Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It can be sown in early spring or late summer; it matures in about two months. The Japanese is quite an improvement over the old varieties; the kernels are much larger and it is well suited for the South. Grows on most any soil, resists heat and drought. The blooms furnish excellent food for bees. Buckwheat, together with Bene, are the two best plants of all for attracting and feeding birds. Price: One pound, 10c; peck, 60c; bushel, $2.25; 5 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—This variety is a well known late variety and gives excellent results wherever planted in the South. Price: Pound, 10c; peck, 60c; bushelfi $2.25; 5 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

UPLAND RICE—(44 pounds to bushel)—The varieties we list are the most popular, and more largely grown than all others, and the ones we recommend for planting throughout the South. For lowland culture get U. S. Agricultural Department Farmers' Bulletin No. 417. The food of one-half the population of the earth. Plant March 15th to June 15th, one bushel, and roll, for uplands, in 20-inch rows. In 1915 our farmers who have lowlands that can be plowed, but are too wet for other purposes, the growing, either for home use or for selling to the mills, of rice, can be profitably done. The seed that we sell is pure upland seed and free from wild rice.

HONDURAS RICE—This is a white rice that can stand early planting. Has a large rank growth. This rice is better than Gold rice for upland plant-

Beggar Weed

Fulghum Oats

ing. The Honduras rice is considered probably the best of the edible rices. It makes a large amount of straw, and it is well to note that all threshed rice straw makes good feeding stuff as baled; the Carolina coast uses nothing else practically for their hay. It makes 25 to 75 bushels of seed and one to two tons of rice straw hay as threshed per acre. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50 per bushel.

CAROLINA WHITE—This rice is planted largely on the South Atlantic Coast. Is early, maturing about the same time as Honduras. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50 per bushel.

CAROLINA GOLD—This is the most popular and profitable rice for planting on the Atlantic Coast. In average years it has given the best results. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50 per bushel.

PECANS—Selected of the very best type. Our seed stock usually runs about 60 to the pound. Price: Pound, $1.25; 5 to 10 pounds, at $1.00; larger amounts, at 85c per pound.

TOBACCO SEED—We can furnish all of the leading U. S. varieties. Write us for prices and state amounts wanted and we will be glad to quote you.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY—(Hardeum Sativum)—48 pounds to bushel. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Can be sown in spring; makes excellent spring pasture; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong, nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. Peck, 65c; bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS BARLEY—(48 pounds to bushel)—First exploited in South by us. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall or winter grazing. Makes a big yield of seed; sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 30th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding, makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded, and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger, same as oats; cattle very fond of it as hay. The heads 6-rowed; hull remains tight; long head; ripens in 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Price: Peck, 85c; bushel, $2.50; 5 bushels, at $2.25 per bushel.

SEED OATS—(32 pounds to bushel)—United States acreage, 38,000,000 acres; yield, 1,400,000,000 bushels. Culture: Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats by all means should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter-killed. Oats can be planted here up to March, and as a rule make good crops. The most popular oats for spring planting is the Burt. Very low prices will be made to the trade in car lots. We are in the center of a tremendous oat-growing section. For smut in oats, one pound of Formaldehyde (price 65c per pint), mixed with 50 gallons of water, will treat 50 bushels of oats. Wet the seed oats with this solution, spread on the hard ground or floor, throw a canvas or sheet over them, and allow them to stay covered thus for several hours.

NOTE—All oats offered by us are recleaned at a cost of about 10c a bushel to ourselves. We believe they are worth to the planter at least 50c a bushel more than the average oat offered by dealers and farmers.

GEORGIA FULGHUM OATS—(Recleaned.) Our Mr. Willet was the first man, five or six years ago, to write in the press as concerning and to exploit Fulghum oats. Leading advertisers today, of this oat, secured their seed of us. We have the same seed now. They are practically pedigreed seed and are absolutely pure. Our seed are fanned, cleaned, and separated in our big electric Seed Cleaning Machine and are free from weed seeds, all immature, runty seeds, and trash—such seeds as cannot be had from farmers or usual grocery trade oats. Our oats, as cleaned, are worth **double** to you the uncleaned seed.

This oat originated near Augusta, as a sporadic stalk. That it is so wonderfully uniform and true to type is because its origin, so little while ago, is from this single one stalk. It is 3½ to 4 feet

high. The grains and stalks are as large as Appler and are double the size of Texas grains. It is sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Matures evenly and has a long drought-resisting tap root. Its strong forte is its earliness. It is about three weeks earlier than Appler and Texas, and is as early as the light, thin, unsatisfactory spring "Burt" oat. Ready for feed April 25th, or off the land May 10th. This earliness affords early spring feeding and gives to the farmers opportunity that is invaluable for the earlier planting of cottons, corn, cow peas, soys, velvet beans, sorghums, potatoes, etc. This work can't be done with Appler until June. Peach orchard men especially like it. Its fall growth is rapid and affords quick grazing. While the terrific drought, spring, 1914, cut short badly Appler and Texas oats, this extra earliness of the Fulghum oats saved it and gave big yields. W. E. P. says, May 10, 1914 "Am harvesting 75 to 80 bushels of Fulghum per acre." Other parties report this year fully as much as W. E. P.

An Augusta party, 1913, made in Appler 50 bushels to the acre, while he made 72 bushels of Fulghum oats.

Rust Proof. This oat, as per our experience, is absolutely **rust proof** and is more so than Appler or Texas.

Cold Resistant. Never cold killed. Have planted December 20th, and while January 14th the thermometer went to 16 degrees, and while in March there was a freeze when the oats was in boots, yet we made 66 bushels per acre.

Beardless. This oat is quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler or Texas. The Fulghum oats run through the drill (one bushel on rich soil per acre, and two bushels on sandy lands) with absolute accuracy. Being entirely beardless, Fulghum are as safe for horse feeding as clipped oats.

Reseeds Itself. On account of the stiffness and thickness of Fulghum hulls, this oat, like Iron cow peas, will remain in ground and not rot, and will germinate at proper season. One Augusta cotton grower, turning under Fulghum oat stubble and planting cotton, has got four subsequent volunteer oat crops without replanting; others, after gathering an oat crop, have plowed the land and planted peas, and after the peas were off, a good crop of volunteer Fulghums came up and matured full crops. Others have planted Fulghums in Johnson grass fields and have made a crop of oats, and later on two cuttings of Johnson hay, and then after plowing the land got fine stands of Fulghums that made, without replanting, good crops.

The Georgia Agricultural College, May 1, 1913, says: Among the great variety of oats as tested this year, Fulghum oats are maturing earliest of all and with great promise of yields. Earliness is being emphasized for the reason that the earlier cow peas can follow oats, the greater the amount of pea vine hay can be harvested." In spring, 1913, a Washington Government agent came to Augusta and looked over the Augusta Fulghum oat fields and reported that these oats were the best of all of our rust proof oats. We repeat that our oat seeds are fanned of thrash, cleaned of weed seeds and separated—the little oats being thrown out and the big ones retained. Why plant oats from the thresher full of weed seeds, chaff and runty inferior oats? In a comparative test, this year, of our machine cleaned Fulghum with the uncleaned Appler and Texas Rust Proof oats, our Fulghum doubled the yield of Appler, making 985 bushels on 15 acres. Planted in Virginia, 1913, in the spring along with Burt oats, Fulghum matured quicker than the Burt oats and made considerably larger crops. B. T. B., Georgia, 1914, made 250 bushels on four acres.

Our Fulghum oats, too, come to you **doubly attested**, for we give them a thorough complete re-examination. Our refanned Fulghum oats (on which we lose 10 per cent) have tested 98 per cent germination. In Missouri and Virginia, planted September and cut in June, stood winter cold, and made 60 bushels per acre. Our refanning costs us 10 per cent, but is worth to you over 100 per cent. The favorite oat with the breakfast food companies. Can be planted and make a crop later than Applers can be planted.

Price: One bushel, $1.50; 5 bushels at $1.40; 10 bushels at $1.35 per bushel. Get prices on large amounts.

GEORGIA APPLER OATS—(32 lbs. to bushel.) Re-fanned and re-cleaned by a fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. One of the finest oats, according to the Georgia Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof, and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Much of our Augusta Appler oats, 1914, though they had no rain for three months on them, turned out 4½ feet high, and a large amounts of heads measured in length 24 inches. A length of 18 inches was a most ordinary and common length. Georgia Experiment Station says about 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than native rust-proof oats. One-third larger than Western rust-proof oats and with far less immature oats and waste. Give far better yields and are less cold killed than Texas, Kansas or Oklahoma Red oats, which, though cheaper, are not a good investment for Southern planting.

Price: One bushel, $1.10; 5 bushels, at $1.00; 10 bushels, at 95c per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

Georgia Appler Oats

GEORGIA BANCROFT OATS—Re-fanned and re-cleaned by a fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. Like the Appler, this oat is an improvement over the Texas Rust Proof. There is very little difference in these two oats, namely, the Appler and Bancroft. They are a very much heavier oat, of course, than the Texas. Bancroft may have a trifle more beard than Appler. There are some black oats to be found in all samples of Bancroft that we have ever seen. It is rust proof and prolific. One party near Augusta, with four acres last year, made 90 bushels to the acre. There is possibly very little choice between the Appler and the Bancroft. They are both improvements over Native Georgia Rust Proof oats, and Texas and Oklahoma Rust Proof oats. A Florida correspondent of ours, who made 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Bancroft, reports his average as being 50 bushels per acre. Price: One bushel, $1.10; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.00; 25 bushels, at 95c per bushel.

THE FAMOUS 100-BUSHEL OATS—Re-fanned and re-cleaned by a fancy electric machine, which takes out all weed seed and light, inferior seed, and which gives them double the value of all plantation stock. The claim for this oat is that it is an improved type of Southern oat, rust proof, heavy grains, large straw, and extremely productive. While claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near, or nearer, to it than many other oats on the market. A very heavy bearded oat, prolific; has often yielded from 60 to 75 bushels per acre on an average crop. It is quite popular wherever tried. Price: One bushel, $1.10; 5 to 10 bushels, at $1.00; 25 bushels, at 95c per bushel.

GEORGIA BURT OATS—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. Kansas and Middle West seed no good. This was the earliest oat known before the introduction of the Fulghum. Price: One bushel, $1.00; 5 bushels, at 90c; 10 bushels, at 85c per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

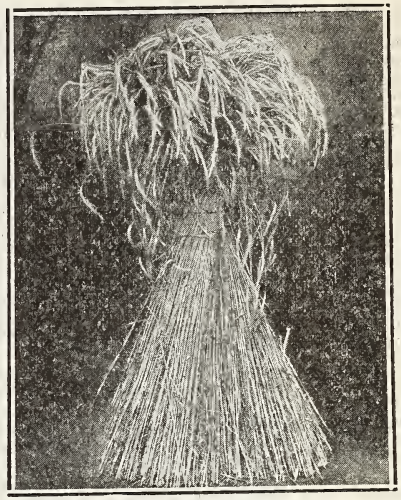
GEORGIA TURF, or GRAZING OATS—(Known as Virginia Gray Winter.) Do not resemble oat till they head; look like rye, and look, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterwards will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than Rust Proof oats—allows you to get two oats crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used farther north. We have sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Price: One bushel, $1.10; 5 bushels, at 95c; 10 bushels, at 90c per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

GENUINE TEXAS RUST PROOF OATS—These oats offered are the best type of true Texas oats that we are able to buy and these came from growers that take care not to get their seed mixed with Johnson grass or other obnoxious and foreign seed. Texas oats are sold cheap, and while we reclean our rust proof oats, we sell Texas just as we get them, but have an additional cost of 10c per bushel if we reclean them. Texas oats are a trifle later than Appler; are smaller in size, more bearded and will more easily cold kill—because, perhaps, planted the previous season in the spring. Price: One bushel, 90c; 5 bushels, at 80c; 10 bushels, at 75c per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

RYE

(56 pounds to bushel)

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE—(56 pounds to bushel) It stools heavily; can be grazed several times and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made 10 tons green food per acre in five months.



Native Georgia Rye

Rye grown in Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, is slow growing and is not so good here. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye;" our Georgia fall sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring, one bushel per acre. We usually plant here in September, commence grazing in December and keep it up until late in April. Sow for hog purposes from September 10th to November 1st, one bushel, together with Crimson Clover. Graze December 1st to April 15th. Rye can be planted for late fall and winter grazing at the last laying by of cotton. Many North Georgia rye sellers sell Cincinnati rye as Georgia rye. Our rye comes from level lands, not mountains. Many rye growers here put in one peck of rye to the acre in October, in all their cotton middles; graze it during the winter and turn under in early spring. This makes an excellent cover crop and keeps land from washing. Price: Peck, 60c; bushel, $1.85; 5 bushels, at $1.75; 10 bushels, at $1.65 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

BEECH ISLAND RYE, or KILLINGSWORTH—There are many farmers who believe that a rye grown below the latitude of Augusta, is more liable to grow tall and never trail, than rye grown in middle Georgia. As Georgia rye seeds more heavily than Beech Island grown rye, we are compelled to get a larger price for this latter type, which we have always called "Beech Island." So often has northern rye been substituted for Georgia rye that even at the higher price this Beech Island has today a good sale. We planted this rye this past year at the same time alongside of Maryland grown rye, and the Beech Island came forward two months earlier. Beech Island rye is supposed to be the tallest of all ryes. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.75; 5 bushels, at $2.50; 10 bushels, at $2.40 per bushel. Get prices in large amounts.

ABRUZZI RYE—(Italian.) Introduced by U. S. Agricultural Department. Seed are 25 per cent larger, less elongated and fatter than native rye, and have a bluish cash. A tremendous yielder of grain and forage, two to three times as much as ordinary rye. Best rye known for grazing, cover crop or seed purposes. Comes much earlier than other ryes. Stools heavier, makes double the seed and forage on them as made by other ryes. In big demand for grazing and for a fall and winter cover crop in cotton middles—½ bushel per acre. Should make 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Has made 52 bushels. In great demand. Abruzzi rye and

Brabham peas furnish an almost complete all the year proposition for hogs for hogging. Abruzzi made, 1914, at Augusta, 35 bushels per acre. Price: One bushel, $3.25; 5 bushels, at $3.00 per bushel.

NORTHERN GROWN—This is a cheap rye and does not do well planted locally, or on the sandy hills for grazing, as it does not stand up well. Used extensively as a cover crop. Price: Peck, 50c; bushel, $1.50; 5 bushels, at $1.40 per bushel.

WHEAT—(60 pounds to bushel.) Wheat is never cold killed like oats. Should make 20 bushels per acre. Plant to January 15th. If rust comes, cut wheat in milk (beardless varieties) and save for hay. Get Bulletin No. 179 on "Wheat," Alabama Experimental Station, Auburn, Ala. We advise our Southern farmers to sow more wheat. They will find this a profitable crop, especially during the years of high priced flour. The wheats we offer are Southern grown and well suited for the South. The largest amounts in Georgia have been made from sowing in the fall and winter through January, 1 to 2 bushels per acre. To prevent smut in wheat, use Blue Stone, 1 ounce to 2½ gallons of water. Soak wheat a few hours; or one pint of Formaldehyde, at 65c per pint, to 50 gallons of water. Soak five minutes.

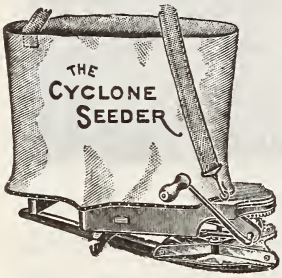
Beardless or Smooth Head Varieties we recommend for this section: Blue Stem, Early Red May, Leap's Prolific, and Currell's Prolific. The two leading varieties of the above are **Blue Stem** and **Red May. Purple Straw** (or Blue Stem) is a beardless variety with short, slender, compact heads and light yellow chaff. The straw is light purple at the top. It is a medium early variety and is one of the standard varieties for the South. Is not so much affected by smut as other wheats. **Red May** is a berdless variety, very much like Purple Straw. It has small heads, and small red kernels. It is a standard Southern variety. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; 5 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

Bearded or Long Berry Varieties which we recommend for this section: Red Wonder and Bearded Fulcaster. Price: Peck, 75c; bushel, $2.25; 5 bushels, at $2.00 per bushel.

WILLET'S GRAIN GRAZING MIXTURE—One of the best combinatino grazing mixtures we know. Is composed of Rye, Wheat, Berdless Barley, Turf Oats and Vetch. Use at the rate of 2 bushels per acre. Price: Bushel, $2.00; 5 bushels, at $1.85; 10 bushels, at $1.75 per bushel.

CYCLONE SEED SOWER

A Very Popular Seeder, and Very Extensively Used.



This sower is guaranteed to distribute seed perfectly evenly and will not throw seed in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the land. Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top, or Herds Grass, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye, Wheat, Millet, Buckwheat, Turnip and other varieties of farm seeds. It also distributes bone dust, land plaster and fertilizer to advantage. Price, $1.50 each.

CHRISTEN SEED SOWERS—Each, $1.00.

VETCHES, CLOVERS AND GRASSES

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTH

GET OUR FALL CATALOG FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid, $1.10. Also, "The Forage and Fibre Crops in America." By Hunt. 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid, $2.00. Let us mail you above books.

NOTE—"Leguminous Crops in North Carolina"—a good bulletin. Experimental Station, Raleigh, N.C. Get it.

A CULTURE FOR VETCH GROWING—We are large importers. In half ton and ton lots we can quote f. o. b. warehouse, New York City. We sow August to January 15th, ½ to ¾ bushels per acre with 8 quarts of oats and 2 quarts of Crimson clover; or 20 pounds of vetch, ½ bushel of oats and 2 quarts of Crimson clover. Make the finest hay. Use **Mulford Nitrogerm**, one-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre, 50c, postpaid.

Vetches grow 4 to 5 feet. Vetches tiller heavily—Villosa 5 to 12 per cent, and Vicia Sativa 4 to 6. Our dairymen plant, too, for green crops, early fall per acre 1 bushel of beardless barley, ½ bushel of one of the vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the beardless barley within 90 days, and several cuttings of rye later, and vetch about May 10th.

Flowers are fine for bees. Our best winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in winter. If followed by cow peas in summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with beardless barley is sown in September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had.

VETCHES IN COTTON FIELDS—Plant with harrow at last plowing, or about August 1st, or at first picking of cotton, 30 pounds vetches, 1 peck of oats. In winter, cotton stalks may be pulled out, and in May vetches cut for hay; or in the early spring vetch and cotton stalks may be all turned under for soiling. This for soil enrichment and for the making of two crops per year is coming universally into vague.

The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent to the fertility of cotton lands. Sensational corn crops were made in South Carolina this past year, following corn after vetches. Five tons green vetch turned under puts 55 pounds nitrogen in the soil, worth $11.00. Some plants weigh 4 or 5 pounds, and often grow 9 feet long.

VICIA VILLOSA, or HAIRY VETCH—(Inoculate for best results with our soil inoculating bacteria.) (60 pounds to bushel.) An annual winter legume; slightly earlier than Sativa; can be planted alone or in mixture. It is much hardier than Sativa and especially on red lands, and is the best seed Russia ever gave to this country. Seed are smaller than Sativa—30 to 40 pounds to the acre should be planted. The blooms are a beautiful purple, and appear in streamers on the end of the limbs. There is no grass so beautiful as hairy vetch. Higher priced than Sativa. The growing of vetches in the South is as important as that of alfalfa in the Northwest. We have cut here at Augusta 1½ tons per acre. Villosa stools heavily, 6 to 12 stalks per seed; grows 5 to 6 feet. As a support we plant 4 to 8 quarts of oats, and sometimes 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre with Villosa. Hairy vetch for hog purposes sow September 1st to October 15th, ½ bushel with 2 bushels of oats. Graze December 1st to May 15th. The favorite Mississippi College farm's plan is: Plant Hairy vetch November 15th,

Hairy Vetch

A field of Hairy Vetch at Augusta, producing more than two tons per acre

cut this for hay May 1st; plant at once a 60-day cow pea, cut this late in July, and then plant on same land Amber Sorghum, which can be cut about November 1st. making three crops.

Beware of cheap Hairy Vetch seeds. It is mixed with worthless wild vetches. Price: One pound, 25c; 10 pounds, at 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 16c; 100 pounds, at 15c per pound.

VICIA SATIVA, or CREGON, or ENGLISH WINTER VETCH—A legume. For best results inoculate with our soil inoculating bacteria. Sativa stands the climate here at Augusta excellently well. For the latitude of Augusta, below here, and in light loamy soils, there will usually be no trouble in Sativa being cold killed. It stands up better, is less twining and is much cheaper than Hairy Vetch. Sativa is largely grown here at Augusta, Ga., Augusta being the largest vetch center in the United States. It is more easily cured than hairy; an annual; tillers or stools 4 to 6 stalks per seed; seed are black and round, larger than hairy, and should be planted in good wet seasons, since the seed shell is quite thick. Should not be planted in dry time; grows 3 to 5 feet, slightly later than Villosa. Is usually cut here about May 1st; not so heavy a growth or as woody as cow pea hay, but hay is of the very highest quality. Can be sowed 50 to 60 pounds to the acre from August to January 15th. The best way to sow is 1 bushel of Sativa, 8 quarts of oats, and on top of the ground about 2 to 4 quarts of Crimson Clover per acre. Dairymen here frequently plant per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless barley, ½ bushel Sativa, and 1 bushel of rye. For green cutting beardless can be cut from 60 to 75 days; later cuttings for the balance. Sativa is frequently planted in cotton fields, in the growing cotton, and in early spring is turned under. Vetch hay is equal to alfalfa. Price: One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, at 12c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 11c; 100 pounds, at 10c per pound.

NEW BIG SWEDISH VETCH, or IMPROVED WINTER VETCH—(Also Crown Vetch.) A new vetch of the Sativa family, probably destined to replace both Hairy and English. and to furnish us with our best leguminous winter cover, and grazing and spring hay crop. Inoculate the seed. It comes from Sweden—a habitat as cold as the Hairy Vetch habitat of Russia. Swedish is as hardy as Hairy Vetch, in vine and hay out-turn is greater, and the seeds are cheaper. This seems to meet our every want in vetch. The bloom is like Sativa, but the seeds are more mottled and whiter. Hairy Vetch is fine stemmed, trailing, and the out-turn in tons per acre is not heavy and the seed cost is high. All of these objections are seemingly removed in Swedish vetch. New York state has grown Swedish now two years, and reports that it is heavier, stronger, bigger in root, and larger in appearance, and has greater hay out-turn, than Hairy (Villosa), and is just as hardy and resistant to cold. Swedish growers report that it is earlier than Villosa, heavier and far more leafy, and makes more brittle and digestible fodder. Grows best with wheat. It is not winter-killed. Danish growers confirm New York's and Sweden's reports; say that this vetch is fast replacing Villosa. Plant in cotton as a cover crop in the fall, 35 pounds per acre; or plant for spring hay crop in fall or winter to January 15th, 40 pounds per acre with 6 or 8 quarts of wheat. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 15c; 50 pounds. at 14c; 100 pounds, at 13c; 200 pounds, at 12c per pound.

ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER—A legume and soil renovator.) Use **Mulford Nitrogerm**, 1-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid. (Medicago Sativa.) 60 pounds to bushel. Let us mail you Coburn's "Book of Alfalfa," 164 pages, illustrated, cloth, $2.10, postpaid; paper, 60c, postpaid.

Stools or multiplies and stems heavily—30 to 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth 3 feet. Drill or broadcast 20 pounds per acre, spring or fall. Cut before blooming 4 to 6 times a season. Stand once set, lasts a lifetime. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown throughout America; better than red clover. In place of successive cuttings, alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound, it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa have been mixed with ground grains,

Sativa Vetch

Alfalfa

A field of Alfalfa near Augusta, making four tons per acre

which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, and are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama, in 1905, there was netted $51 an acre on alfalfa—five cuttings, $12 per ton for hay on land rated at $15 per acre. Georgia Agricultural College, 1913, made 6½ tons per acre with five cuttings. Best in Georgia to drill, 3-foot rows, and clean cultivate for several years the middle till weeds are driven out, then plant middles. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. Mississippi is growing it well in her black lands—2,000 acres in one county. Alfalfa will lap when grown in 2½-foot rows. On a small scale, if a few rows are grown in a garden, or around the border of the garden walks, it will furnish for many months in the year, in successive cuttings, goodly amounts of green forage, year after year, without replanting. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound.

JAPAN CLOVER—(Lespedeza Striata)—Use **Mulford Nitrogerm**, 1-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid. A perennial legume. Southern seed trade supplied. 25 pounds to bushel. Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in fall or spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. Grower says: "I put some land in oats in the fall of 1912, sower lespedeza in the oats in February, 1913, and made as good oats as I had been making without the lespedeza. I let the lespedeza seed ripen before cutting and got a ton of good hay per acre. I got a fine stand the following year and cut between 1½ and 2 tons of hay per acre." It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern states; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils grows 20 inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in spring 25 pounds per acre alone, or fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through the whole South. To sow an acre of Japan clover, select a well-drained bottom or fairly fertile red upland, break in winter, let lie till February 15th, disc harrow and roll or drag with a log. Sow one bushel seed and drag again with very light log or roll. A light dressing of barnyard manure before discing helps very materially. Cut September to November as soon after blossoming as convenient. Leave strip of 6 inches each round mower for resetting. Thoroughly drag these 6-inch strips and the stand will be perfect the second year. Price: Bushel, $3.75; 5 bushels, at $3.50 per bushel.

GEORGIA BURR CLOVER, or SPOTTED BURR CLOVER—(10 pounds to bushel.) (Medicago Arabic.) Sold in burrs unhulled. A perennial legume. Plant two bushels per acre. Sow July to last of November. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hogs scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow;" or break land and sow in August, harrowing in; comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Burr clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr clover and Bermuda grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Burr clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr clover and drag the land. In sensational and tremendous demand throughout the South. Burrs carry inoculation. Largely exploited by Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina. This is fine for a winter pasture and cover crop. It seeds and dies in May or June, and will come again in the fall. It is a good crop to plant between the corn or cotton rows in the fall. Five tons of green Burr clover, turned under, puts 85 pounds of nitrogen into the soil, worth $17.00. A South Carolina friend grazed ten acres Burr clover until April 1st, then he took off the cattle, and June 1st he gathered from the ground, as fallen down, 1,600 bushels of seed in burr, which he sold. Then turned under the plants; planted corn and made 60 bushels per acre, with no guano. Mexican June corn, as planted June 25th, goes well with this perennial crop of Burr clover. Never cultivate a field of it after August 25th. Price: One pound, 30c; bushel, $2.00; 5 bushels, at $1.85; 10 bushels, at $1.75 per bushel.

CALIFORNIA BURR CLOVER—(Medicago Denticulata.) Use **Mulford Nitrogerm**; 1-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid. A perennial legume. Close kin to Georgia burr. Possibly not quite so hardy, but is used largely in California and Texas with finest results. Sell only the hulled. The burr of the California burr is larger and bare; ends are flattened, as compared with the burr of the Georgia burr. The hulled seed are 15 per cent smaller and not so humpbacked and are shorter. The Georgia burr has spines all over it. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice re-cleaned, hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, July to October, by itself, or with Bermuda grass or winter vetches. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 23c; 100 pounds, 20c per pound.

ARGENTINE HULLED BURR CLOVER—(Imported.) Use **Mulford Nitrogerm**; 1-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid. We import this from South America, and are heavy importers. This hulled mixture, one-half Georgia and one-half California Burr clover, cannot be separated. This is the principal grazing clover of the Argentine. The burrs attach to the sheep wool as sent to Europe, where burrs are separated from the wool and hulled. This mixture is extremely valuable because 50 per cent of it is Georgia Burr, which cannot be had any other way except as in the burr. Plant 20 pounds to the acre. Price: One pound, 20c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 15c; 100 pounds, at 12c per pound.

Crimson Clover

SCARLET or CRIMSON CLOVER—(Trifolium Incarnatum. Use **Mulford Nitrogerm;** 1-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid. We are car lot importers. The new crop is not imported until the end of July and August. A legume. 60 pounds to bushel. An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during winter and spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early spring grazing. Can be sown at second picking in cotton fields, adds 25 per cent to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast, September or October, 20 pounds per acre, and cover lightly. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. Planted in corn last plowing, and plowed up in the spring, it can be followed by corn without fertilizing. Largely sown with vetches. It is the king of cover crops. In increasingly tremendous use. Fine cover crop for orchards. Cut for hay when the earliest heads begin to fade. Easily cured. In large use for hay at Augusta. Five tons of green Crimson clover turned under give the soil 46 pounds of nitrogen worth $9.10, and doubles oftentimes the following crop out-turn, even when only simply acid phosphate is used. Price: One pound, 25c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 18c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 16c; 100 pounds, at 14c per pound.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—Use **Mulford Nitrogerm;** 1-acre sibe, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre, 50c, postpaid. A legume. Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent; yields more hay and foliage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Plant same time as the Early Crimson and is similar in every way, but late and more prolific. Price: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 21c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 18c; 100 pounds, at 16c per pound.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense.) A legume. Use **Mulford Nitrogerm;** 1-acre size, $1.50, postpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid. Sow broadcast in spring, September or October, 15 pounds to the acre, or sow with any spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasturage plants for pasture, hay and enricher of soil. Price: One pound, 40c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 30c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 27c; 100 pounds, at 25c per pound.

ALSIKE CLOVER—(Trifolium Hybridum.) Swedish clover. A legume. Is valuable for pasturage or soiling; makes the finest hay sown with or without timothy. The flowers are a distinct light pink and afford fine pasturage for bees. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Price: One pound, 40c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 30c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 27c; 100 pounds, at 25c per pound.

WHITE CLOVER—(Trifolium Repens.) Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 pounds to acre in fall or spring. Price: One pound, 45c; 5 to 10 pounds, 43c; 25 to 50 pounds, 40c per pound.

GEORGIA MELLILOTUS ALBA or BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume. Use **Mulford Nitrogerm;** one acre size, $1.50, pustpaid; 5-acre size for $5.00, f. o. b. Augusta; also ¼-acre size, 50c, postpaid. 30 pounds to bushel. Sow 1 bushel to acre, in March or April; also can be sown in the fall with grain. When the grain is cut off in the spring the clover will come out and be ready to cut for hay in a very short time. It is one of the best crops known for enriching the soil. It can be pastured in the spring and summer, and plowed under in the fall. When cut for hay the cutting should be done when it is about 20 inches high, and not too tough. Lime or black soil is best. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cutting in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots second year. Cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Grows on soils too poor for clovers or alfalfa. Grower says: "I cut per acre two tons in June, made a seed crop in August, and made a short hay crop later. Grows 5 feet high." Our grower says: "Will quickly bring back to cultivation old worn out lime lands. Makes water white honey—blooms May to August." He makes 1,500 gallons honey from 300 hives. We sell Mel Alba hulled and in the bur. (Never use the yellow type.) Price, hulled seed: One pound, 35c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 27c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 25c; 100 pounds, at 23c per pound. Price, native grown in bur (30 lb.): One pound, 25c; bushel, $3.75; 5 bushels, at $3.50 per bushel.

SUDAN GRASS—(Andro. Sorg. Var.) A new sensational African sweet-sorghum-hay-grass, fine stemmed like Johnson. An annual. Will suplant as a hay plant all the millets. Plant spring, or in summer here within 80 days of frost, in thirty-inch rows, 5 pounds per acre. Cut in full bloom, and 45 days later can cut again. Three cuttings per season and three or four tons total per acre. Grows 5 to 8 feet; stools 20 to 40 per seed. Erect leafy stem. Has a tremendous future as a hay plant. Earlier than Sorghum. Looks like Johnson, but is more leafy, and sweeter. Root system like oats—never a pest. Makes 600 pounds seed per acre—1,800 seed per seed head. At Augusta planted June 10th, grew in 30 days after germination 5½ feet. Sweet, green or cured; is eaten ravenously. Probably the original form of sorghum. A North Georgia man writes us: "Sudan gras bought of you turned out fine; it is certainly a wonderful plant. Made three full cuttings, at the rate of 6 tons per acre. On another small plot I made and threshed out 140 pounds of seed to sell." Grower says: "Made three cuttings for seed by clipping seed heads with sheers and threshing with thresher; and after cutting heads, made 2 tons per acre." Can be planted up to August 1st, usually planted in 18 to 24-inch rows, 5 pounds per acre. So sweet it is that the dried fodder after threshing is greedily eaten. Can be grown throughout United States. An annual, and needs planting each season. Sudan grass hay is much superior to millet and equals timothy. Cut

Sudan Grass in Virginia (the tall grass)

with a mower for hay just after full bloom, it renews its growth promptly and gives another cutting in perhaps 40 days. It makes stools abundantly after first cutting, sometimes as much as 100 stools per seed, and the second and third cuttings are fine stemmed. Price: Pound, 80c; 5 pounds, at 75c; 10 pounds, at 70c; 50 pounds, at 60c per pound.

RHODES GRASS—(Chloris Gayana.) New. From Africa. A perennial above 20 degrees climate, and an annual at 18 degrees below. Seed resemble Blue grass. It takes about 5 pounds to plant an acre. Hay palatable and nutritious, yielding sometimes six tons per acre, three cuttings. Can be planted in spring, cut from May until September. Has created quite a sensation in Florida. There has been a tremendous demand and the U. S. Agricultural Department reports from Florida of this grass read like fiction. It can be propagated from the running branches like Bermuda, but is easily eradicated. Plant lightly on smoothed land in wet season and roll, 5 pounds per acre, in April, May, October and November. Grows continuously throughout the year. Good grazing. Blade wide as rye system. Smaller than oats. Augusta grower says he tried fifty grasses on his sandy soils, and Rhodes is best of all. Made five green cuttings. Easily cured. Fine seed, 4 to 6 feet high. Plant sends out runners, which take root and spread. Florida grower says: "Sickled heads for seed three times in summer and got 150 pounds of seed per acr eon poor land; and in October turned two cows and horse, and they fed all winter on it." Florida grower says: "By May to September saved per acre 82 pounds of seed. Turned in cattle and they can't keep it down—knee high now—and they won't come to barn for their grain." Florida Experimental Station says: In addition to being an excellent hay grass it is also excellent for grazing purposes. It keeps green until cut back by severe frost and then starts to growing again as soon as warm weather returns. It is well adapted to occuping land permanently. On the drained lands of Central and South Florida enormous yields are made." Price: One pound, $1.00; 5 pounds, at 85c; 10 pounds, at 75c per pound.

NATAL GRASS—(Tracholaena Rosea.) From Africa. In large use in Florida, where it is called Australian Redtop, and is growing in popular use. Used for hay or pasture. Spreads rapidly. Height 2 or 4 feet. Stools heavily, sometimes 100 to the seed. An annual, but it reseeds itself. After reseeding it then spreads rapidly. Stands 20 degrees cold. Comes up voluntarily after melons, potatoes and oats. Excellent late summer, fall and winter grazing. Hay as good as timothy. Comes early and stays late. Blooms all the time. Sow seed, drill or broadcast, 6 pounds per acre, from November to April in well smoothed land. Grows in clumps. Deep root system. Stools can be sub-

Rhodes Grass

Natal Grass

divided, transplanted. 80 days from seeding to maturity; three cuttings. Spreads, but can be eradicated by cultivation or cutting before seeding. Large fluffy seed heads. Seed mature on the Gulf late in October. Florida grower says: "Would rather have a field of Natal than Orange. Three to five cuttings and each gives one or one and a half tons per acre. We plant almost any time 5 pounds per acre or transplant from root system. Grows well in winter. Seeds blow abroad and take root. As good a hay as timothy." One Florida grower says: "In orange orchard my Natal gave four cuttings—one-half ton each cutting—and was worth one-half of my orange crop." Price: One pound, $1.00; 5 pounds, at 85c; 15 to 20 pounds, at 75c per pound.

JOHNSON GRASS—(Sorghum Halepense.) (28 pounds to bushel.) Known, too, as Means Grass, and falsely as Guinea. Vetch and Johnson grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson grass as soon as the frost disappears, through June, 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Many find that by sowing Johnson grass in the fall with oats, it is quite a cheap and reliable way to get land well seeded. Seed will lay dormant in ground until early spring. Cut before the head is in flower; three to five cuttings per season. Withstands drought; yields heavy crops year after year without resetting, though ground needs, each fall, disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; it spreads if you do. Tender when cut young, making immense crops; hardy. Known, too, as Cuban grass —in large use there. It got its name "Johnson" from a grower some fifty years ago in Alabama, who had a thousand acres planted in it. We have grown Johnson grass here at Augusta for 75 years consecutively, and this is a large distributing point of Johnson grass hay. Large areas of Johnson grass are to be found in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Texas and Mississippi. A few years ago these areas were thought to be quite without value, but today they, on account of the high quality and easy sale of Johnson grass hay, are exceedingly valuable. Good combination with Bermuda, oats, vetch, and crimson clover. One pound, 25c; 10 to 25 pounds, 15c; 50 to 100 pounds, 14c; 500 pounds, 12c per pound.

TIMOTHY—This is one of the more strictly hay grasses, valuable for North Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and in the mountainous sections of the Carolinas. Sow at the rate of 12 to 16 pounds per acre. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, $4.00.

WILLET'S EVERGREEN LAWN AND PARK GRASS—(14 pounds to bushel.) Willet's Evergreen Lawn Grass will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one pound to 200 square feet. Lawn grass seed can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring it should be put in as early as practicable, although it can be satisfactorily seeded as late as the month of April. Do not use stable manure—makes weeds and miscellaneous grasses. Best lawn fertilizer is finely ground bone meal. Apply 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Small amounts, 4c per pound; 100 pounds for $3.00; or pulverized sheep manure, 10 pounds for 50c; 100 pounds for $2.00. Price of Lawn Grass: One pound, 30c; 5 to 10 pounds, 25c; 25 to 50 pounds, 22c; 100 pounds or more, 20c.

ORCHARD GRASS—(Dactylis Glomerata.) (14 pounds to bushel.) Sow 2 bushels to acre. Fall or spring—October and November are the best fall months for sowing. Excellent perennial. Commences spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasturage, remaining green all fall and winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good shady woodland pasture. No better winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. Price: One pound, 25c; bushel, $2.50; 5 bushels, at $2.40 per bushel.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(Poa Pratensis.) (14 pounds to bushel.) This grass is too well known to need a description. An excellent pasture grass. Usually sown in fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlands. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for hard-soiled low lands or lime lands. Good grazing in fall and winter. Fancy quality only. One pound, 20c; bushel, $1.75; 5 bushels, at $1.50 per bushel.

HERDS OR RED TOP—(Agrostis Vulgaris.) (10 pounds to bushel.) Good perennial. Generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant, not killed by overmows; improves with age each year. Its chief value is a pasture grass, although it is used largely in some sections for hay. It is used largely, too, in mixing with other grasses for permanent pasture mixtures. Sow in fall or spring, 2 bushels to acre. Can be successfully sown from August to October. We quote only fancy, recleaned. The cheap kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. Price: One pound, 35c; bushel, $3.00; 5 bushels, at $2.85 per bushel.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(Cynodon Dactylon.) We are importers from Australia. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from

Italian Ray Grass

May to the middle of November. Every three or five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton the hay is equal to timothy. Grows on great varieties of soil. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are planted (5 to 8 pounds per acre) in moist seasons in spring or summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises, after the last cutting in the fall, plow the land and sow oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed, both before and after the sowing, and if possible, smoother off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May and by July the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Burr clover, which would give green pasture all the year, read our catalog description of "Georgia Burr Clover." Excellent, too, for lawns. We have seen Bermuda on the coast, green and growing in the sand actually with high tide salt water running over it. In Bermuda sod in fall, broadcast 25 pounds vetch and 40 pounds Johnson grass per acre, and then drill Fulghum oats. Repeat oat and vetch planting each year. Yields four to five hay crops per year, two of them perennials and one of them a legume. Price: One pound, 80c; 5 to 10 pounds, at 75c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 65c per pound.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About 6 pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre. It is best that these roots be set out in the spring months or early fall. They cannot be shipped and set out in extremely hot, dry weather, and it is best not to plant then, neither in midwinter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. Every three years Bermuda fields should be ripped up by a subsoil harrow in fall and plant vetches. These roots often go down 6 feet or more in the soil. Absolutely resistant to drought. Spring plantings are easily grown. Our best grower says: "Separate roots into sprigs, or cut them up with a feed or oat cutter, and drop each sprig into furrows in the drill 12 inches apart in the furrow, and cover roots." Price: One sack of 12 bushels, $2.25; 5 sacks of 12 bushels each, $2.00 per sack.

ITALIAN RAY GRASS—(Lolium Italicum.) (14 pounds to bushel.) Sow 30 pounds per acre, in moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick-growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Makes two or three spring cuttings of hay. Excellent pasturage. A very quick grower. Sometimes combined with Crimson clover. Largely used in Southern Georgia sandy lands and under trees for lawns. Mix seed with earth and rake in. Can be cut with lawn mower. Grows waist high. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, $1.50; 5 bushels, at $1.35 per bushel.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RAY GRASS—(Lolium Perenne.) (14 pounds to bushel.) Sow about end of October, 25 pounds per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasturage. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. A quick, leafy matted growth for winter and spring grazing; makes fair hay, but best adapted for pasture or lawn. Good for light sandy or heavy soil. Lasts several years. Price: One pound, 20c; bushel, $1.50; 5 bushels, at $1.35 per bushel.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(Bromus Inermis.) Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome. Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop. Good all the year round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire winter. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre in early spring or early fall. Price: One pound, 20c; 20 to 25 pounds, at 18c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 15c per pound.

RESCUE OR ARCTIC GRASS—(Bromus Unioloides.) Known, too, as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 pounds per acre in the fall. Ripens seed in March, but for hay cut first crop and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasturage in winter months. Can mix with hairy vetch and burr clover for winter pasturage purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasturage. Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early fall and sow down the Arctic grass. A Georgia grower this past year sowed seed in August and cut it in March, made 5½ tons of hay on 1½ acres. In North Georgia "Cheat" is falsely called Arctic grass. Price: One pound 20c; 10 to 25 pounds, 15c; 50 to 100 pounds, at 12c per pound.

Rescue or Arctic Grass

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—(Arrhena Avenaceum.) (11 pounds to bushel.) Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern states. It is closely related to the common oat and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side. It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing 2 to 3 feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from 5 to 7 feet high. It may be sown in March or April and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to haev a good catch. Not less than 2 bushels per acre should be sown. Price: One pound, 25c; bushel, $2.00; 5 bushels, at $1.90 per bushel.

CARPET GRASS—(Paspalum Compressus)—The Alabama Experimental Station says: "Is second only to Bermuda as a permanent pasture. Recommended for damp, sandy bottom lands in the Southern half of the Gulf states. It is able to thrive even on sour soils. The flat blades furnish grazing from early spring throughout December, remaining green later than almost any other perennial grass. Is easily destroyed by cultivation, if wanted. We suggest the use of at least 5 pounds of seed per acre, sown broadcast, in the latter part of February or early in March, on land as carefully prepared as for turnips." Price: One pound, 80c; 5 pounds at 70c; 25 pounds at 65c per pound.

PASPALUM DILATATUM—Sow in spring, 5 to 10 pounds per acre by hand, roll or plank under on harrowed land. A perennial, and the great cattle permanent pasturage of Australia, where one acre supports one cow the year round. It grows two to four feet high. Makes enormous pasturage, or several green cuttings. Grows in clumps; its broad leaves are near the ground, and it is best in damp black lands. Green all winter. Mixes well with Bermuda or Red Top or Vetch. It is known also as Large Water Grass and Golden Crown Grass. This grass is spreading naturally now in Georgia. It is better for grazing than for hay. Good amounts of Paspalum in Louisiana mixed with Japan clover make a good mixture. This grass has transformed New South Wales into one of greatest dairying countries in the world—13 tons green stuff per acre. Price: One pound, $1.00; 5 pounds, at 90c per pound.

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS ROOTS—Stenotaphrum Dimitiatum.) Almost an evergreen. Widely distributed over the world, usually the warm coast lands. Grown from cuttings and set in summer one foot apart, and every joint takes root and becomes a new center. It grows with a dense carpet-like growth. Usually used in Charleston and Savannah for lawns. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Price: One bushel, $1.15; 5 bushels, at $1.00 per bushel.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS" ROOTS—(Poa Arachnifern.) Perennial. Transplant sets or roots April to November; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in fall and winter; makes fine pastures from November to May. Do not too closely graze crop in summer. Grows 2 to 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in spring, makes good lawn, and for terrace nothing superior. Price: 1,000 at $1.00; 5,000 to 10,000 at 90c per M.

PARA GRASS ROOTS—(Panicum Molls.) New; hay or forage. Sets can be planted from March 1st through early July. Ground should be put into good shape by plowing and harrowing, and the sets can be stuck in the ground like Bermuda grass in rows 4 feet apart and 3 feet in the row, about 4,000 per acre, or plow a furrow and lay plants in, and plow another furrow on them, but leaving out the top so the bud can grow, or they can be stuck in as you do potato slips. For your wet pasture land that is overflowed there is nothing in the South today that equals this grass. Fine in Florida and Gulf coast. Quick grower. Fine for grazing. For hay gives three to five cuttings and four or five tons. Yields as well as alfalfa. Is a perennial. Disc harrow it each fall. Heavy freezes may kill it. Runners run 20 feet, taking root each foot. A Cuban grass. Sold only f. o. b. grower. Price of cuttings: 1,000, $2.25; 4,000, at $2.00 per M.

ST. LUCIE GRASS ROOTS—(Cynodon Dactylon Var.) A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have undeground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine; needs cutting every week or ten days. Green almost all the year. Plant shoots 6x8 inches in summer, and about 1,000 plants 18x20 feet. Sold only f. o. b. grower in Florida. Price: One bushel, 85c; 2 bushels, at 75c; 5 bushels, at 65c per bushel.

KUDZU GRASS ROOTS—(Pueraria Thumbergians.) From Japan. A muchly advertised legume. Hay or pasturage. Broad leaf and very rapid grower. Fine for rolling, washing lands for pasturage. Has made ten tons of hay per acre. A perennial. Plant in Florida November to June; in Georgia, in March. 400 plants 8x10 set an acre. We can't deliver later than March 20th. Plants are already inoculated and self-rooted. In Japan, its native habitat, Kudzu is grown on rough, rocky land or steep hill sides impossible for cultivation, and in this country it could be raised on lands too poor for otherwise profitable cultivation. Price: 15, postpaid, $1.00; 100, express collect, $6.00; 1,000, express collect, $45.00.

IMPORTANT NEW PLANT SPECIALTIES

Every Farmer should try these. See Index; read cultures; make order.

NEW FIELD SPECIALTIES:

Fulghum Oats
Keenan 1⅜-inch Anti-Wilt Cotton
Ideal Big Boll Cotton
Perfection Cotton
Willet's Golden Beauty Corn
Willet's Weevil Proof Corn
Abruzzi Rye
Brazilian Flour Corn
Excel Melon
Kansas Stock Melon
El Cid Melon (individual)
Apple Pie Melon
Winter Casaba Cantaloupe
Vineless Pumpkin Yam Draws

NEW FORAGE SPECIALTIES:

Feterita
Chinese Velvet Bean
Seminole Cow Pea (Conch)
Hundred Day Speckle Velvet Bean
Red Spanish Peanuts (2s)
Valencia Peanuts (3s and 4s)
McGovern Hundred Day Peanuts (Improved North Carolina)

NEW GRASS SPECIALTIES:

Sudan Grass
Rhodes Grass
Natal Grass

NEW GARDEN SPECIALTIES:

New Zealand Spinach
Carolina Winter Cabbage
Copenhagen Market Cabbage

Willet's Insecticides, Germicides, Spray Pumps, Etc.

We are agents for quite a number of these well known Spray Solutions and Insecticides, handling same in car lots. We can always give you the very best price in large amounts. Get literature.

PEACH TREE SPRAYING

SAN JOSE SCALE—Spray in late winter, "B. T. S." 16 pounds to 50 gallons of water, or the factory made lime sulphur solution, one to eight. When necessary make second spraying just before buds show pink.

CURCULIO—Spray one and one-half to two pounds Tri-Plumbic Arsenate of Lead, or Commercial Arsenate of Lead (dry or paste), and three pounds of Lime to each 50 gallons of water and apply when little peach shucks are shed.

TRI-PLUMBIC ARSENATE OF LEAD—F. o. b. Fort Valley. Price: 5 pounds, at 16c; 10 pounds, at 14c; 25 pounds, at 13c; 50 pounds, at 11½c; 100 pounds, at 10½c; 300 pounds, at 10c per pound.

BROWN ROT—Mix 5 pounds Atomic Sulphur to each 50 gallons of water and apply three weeks after the lead spraying. Never use Bordeaux Mixture for stone fruit trees.

ATOMIC SULPHUR—Price, per pound: 5 pounds, 15c; 10 pounds, 13c; 25 pounds, 11c; 50 pounds, 10½c; 100 pounds, 10c; 300 pounds, 9½c; 400 pounds, 9¼c; 500 pounds, 9c.

HOT LIME SULPHUR WASH—For peach tree spraying against San Jose Scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds sulphur, 21 pounds unslacked lime.

Flour Sulphur—Best grade. 100 pounds, at 4c; 500 pounds, 3½c; 1,000 pounds, 3c per pound.

Fresh Lime—Rose brand. One barrel, $1.15; 5 barrels, $1.10 per barrel.

COLD LIME SULPHUR WASH—Our latest growers are now using this preparation with equally as good results as the home-made solution on account of the trouble and expense of making it at home. This preparation is already prepared and should be mixed 1 gallon of solution to 10 of water. One barrel, 50 gallons; ½ barrel, 25 gals. Price, f. o. b. Augusta: One gallon, 65c; 10 gals., at 45c per gallon; ½ barrel, $5.50; 1 barrel, $10.00; 10 barrels, at $9.50; 25 barrels, at $9.00 per barrel. Price, f. o. b. Fort Valley, Ga.: Half barrel, $4.75; 1 barrel, $8.50; 10 barrels, at $8.00; 25 barrels, at $7.50 per barrel. Get car lot prices (60 barrels) f. o. b. your station.

"B. T. S." SPRAY—A dry substitute for Lime Sulphur Solution—An absolute substitute. Greatest discovery as yet for dormant spraying as against San Jose Scale and East India Scale. A soluble crystalline powder product. Saves 75 per cent freight (320 pounds B. T. S. equivalent to 1,225 pounds of Lime Sulphur Solution), saves leakage, hauling and handling.

Directions—Mix 16 pounds of B. T. S. in 50 gallons of water and spray; proportion, 1 to 3⅛. Get literature.

Rate of Dilution—For dormant spraying to control scale, etc., use 16 pounds of B. T. S. to 50 gallons of water. For growing period spraying on apples to control scab, etc., use 3 or 4 pounds to 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds to each 50 gallons of diluted spray may be used with B. T. S.

Price, f. o. b. Fort Valley—Barrel of 300 pounds, 4.9c per lb.; weg, 150 pounds, at 5c per lb.; keg, 75 pounds, at 5¼c per pound; package, 50 pounds, at 6c per pound; 32 pounds, at 7c per pound. Or **f. o. b. Augusta,** 300 pounds at $5.40 per 100 lbs.; 150 pounds, at $5.50 per 100 pounds; 75-pound package, at 6c per pound; 50 pounds, at 6½c per pound; 32 pounds, at 8c; 16 pounds, at 11c; 3 pounds, at 15c per pound.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—Used extensively in solutions and spraying mixtures, also for potato bugs, army worms, and all leaf-cutting insects. Dry, 3 pounds to 100 gallons of water; paste, 4 pounds to 100 gallons of water.

Arsenate Lead—Paste form. One pound, 20c; 5 pounds, at 18c; 12½ pounds, at 16c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 14c; 100 pounds, at 13c per pound.

Arsenate Lead—Dry powder. One pound, 30c; 5 pounds, 28c; 10 pounds, 26c; 25 to 50 pounds, 25c; 100 pounds, at 24c per pound.

PARIS GREEN—Wet method: One pound to 100 gallons of water. Dry method: One pound to 100 pounds of flour. Price: ¼ pound, 10c; ½ pound, 20c; 1 pound, 30c; 5 pounds, at 25c; 50 pounds, at 22c; 100 pounds, at 21c per pound.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—For fungus rots, blights, mildew, etc. Paste form. Mix one gallon to 49 gallons of water. One quart, 60c; gallon, $1.25.

WHALE OIL SOAP—For lice and delicate larvae and summer spraying, for San Jose Scale, etc. One pound, 25c; 5 pounds, at 20c; 25 to 50 pounds, at 14c; 100 pounds, at 10c; barrel, at 9c per pound.

KEROSENE EMULSION—A valuable remedy against all soft-bodied and sucking insects, such as plant lice, leaf aphis, squash bug, mealy bug, cabbage worms, etc. One quart, 60c; gallon, $1.25.

LEMON OIL—Destroys all insects, mealy bugs, scale, red spiedr, also mildew on plants, vines, hedges, etc.

Price: ½ pint, 25c; 1 pint, 40c; 1 quart, 75c; ½ gallon, $1.25; 1 gallon, $2.00.

BUG DEATH kills garden insects without injury to the plant. Bug Death contains neither Paris Green or other arsenical poisons. Bug Death is safe and sure; try it on plants, trees or vines, either dry or in solution.

Bug Death will do for you what it has done for others. Try it and protect your crops and your pocketbook at the same time. To all buyers of $1.00 of Bug Death we furnish free on request "Practical Potato Culture" (Rogers), a 50c book of 128 pages.

Put up in convenient packages, as follows: One pound, 15c; 3 pounds, 35c; 5 pounds, 50c; 12½ pounds, $1.00; 100 pounds, $7.50.

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER—Small size, convenient for applying. Each, 25c.

ACRE AN HOUR SIFTER—Ideal for applying Bug Death on a larger scale. Each, 60c.

HAMMOND SLUG SHOT—For potato bugs and all leaf-eating insects on vegetables or flowers.

Price: One pound, 15c; 5 pounds, 35c; 10 pounds, 60c.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—For spraying flowers, vines, shrubs, vegetables, etc., for insects such as lice, red spiders, etc. Price: 3-ounce cake, 10c; 8-ounce cake, 20c; 10-pound cake, $3.00.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Used to keep insects, such as ants, etc., from climbing the bodies of trees. 1-pound can, 25c.

APTERITE—Soil fumigant, kills grubs, tree root lice, peach tree borers, and ground larvae and soil insects. One pound, 25c; 5 pounds, 75c; 25 pounds, $2.75; keg, 112 pounds, $6.50.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON—For weevils and any insects in grain that is to be stored away. One pound for 70 bushels. Price: One pound, 35c; 5-pound can, $1.25.

CHLORIDE OF LIME—One pound, 15c; 5 pounds, at 12c; 10 pounds, at 10c per pound.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Kills fleas, lice, mites, itch and mange. Excellent to use on all animals. Price: One pint, 25c; quart, 50c; gallon, $1.25; 5 gallons, at $1.00; 10 gallons, at 85c per gallon.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—An ideal disinfectant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, for dwellings, stables, poultry houses, etc. Price: One pint, 20c; quart, 35c; gallon, $1.00; 5 gallons, at 85c; 10 gallons, at 75c per gallon.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID—Gallon, 60c; 5 gallons at 55c; 10 gallons, at 50c per gallon.

SANITARY FLOOR DRESSING—A sanitary dressing for floors. Prevents dust. One gallon, 85c; 5 gallons, at 75c; 10 gallons, at 70c; ½ barrel, at 60c per gallon.

TOBACCO DUST AND STEMS—One pound, 10c; 5 pounds, at 5c; 25 pounds, at 4c; 100 pounds, at 3½c per pound.

BLUE STONE (Copper Sulphate)—Used extensively in spray solutions. Prevents smut in wheat. One pound, 15c; 10 pounds, at 10c; 50 pounds, at 9c; 100 pounds, at 8c; barrel, at 7c per pound.

COOPER'S FLUIDS

V 1—For winter and early spring spraying, a reliable scale killer and fungicide. This preparation is for use upon trees only in a dormant state. Mix one part of fluid to 100 parts of water. One quart, $1.00; gallon, $3.00; 5 gallons, at $2.80; 10 gallons, at $2.75 per gallon.

V 2—An ideal summer spray, destroys scale insects, wooly, and all forms of aphis, pear and apple psylla. Does not harm the tenderest foliage, and can be used any time after the bursting of the buds. Mix 1 part of fluid to 100 parts of water. One quart, $1.00 gallon, $3.00; 5 gallons, at $2.80; 10 gallons, at $2.75 per gallon.

V 3—Kills all leaf-eating insects. Does not harm the foliage, and can be used any time during spring or summer. One quart, $1.00; gallon, $3.00; 5 gallons, at $2.80; 10 gallons, at $2.75 per gallon.

Cooper's Cattle Dip Guaranteed to Destroy the Cattle Tick

Texas Fever Ticks can be absolutely eradicated by dipping or spraying with "Tixol."

"Tixol" is a conentrated liquid immediately mixible with cold water and each gallon makes 100 gallons of effective tick-killing solution.

Equally Effective for Dipping or Spraying

The small cattleman only needs a spray pump and "Tixol"—No expensive apparatus necessary—no cooking or danger with "Tixol"—safest cattle dip for the small or large operator. A gallon or 100 gallons can be mixed as wanted. "Tixol" keeps indefinitely.

"Tixol" is extremely efficient—does not scald or injure hide and has been recognized by many governments throughout the world; is endorsed by Texas Live Stock Sanitary Board and used in Texas official tick eradication work.

Dangerous to Use Home Made Dips

While coal tar and like dips are worthless for destroying ticks and money paid for them thrown away, there is much danger attending the making of arsenic dips. Arsenic is a poison and unless handled scientifically may cause trouble.

Georgia Uses "Tixol" in Official Tick Eradication Work

Dr. Bahnsen, in his Tick Bulletin No. 6, says "Tixol" is especially good, and when commenting on other preparations says they are inferior to "Tixol."

Use "Tixol" and Eradicate the Ticks

"Tixol" is the scientific tick dip. It is manufactured by chemists—specialists in the making of arsenical dips. There is 70 years' experience back of "Tixol."

Total eradication of cattle ticks means a saving of $4.00 per head at least—dipping or spraying will bring this return immediately. It pays to kill the tick.

Cost of "Tixol"

The cost of a dip depends upon its efficiency. If all ticks are destroyed and cattle are not injured by scalding, etc., the dip is cheap at any price. If the dip does not kill all the ticke, cattle are burned and one dies, you are the loser, too. Don't take these chances. Use "Tixol"—it's certain and safe.

Start now by sending your order for a gallon at least. Prices:

Quart	$ .75	(Makes 25 gallons)
Gallon	2.00	(Makes 100 gallons)
5 gallons	9.00	(Makes 500 gallons)

Write for book of Georgia testimonials.

Spray Machines

We are agents for Gould's Sprays, and carry a full line in stock; also parts for repairs and nozzles any style. Write us, if interested, for catalog and prices on large outfits.

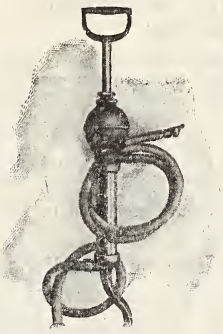
Gould's Monarch Spray No. 1506—
An excellent pump for whitewashing and painting, as well as spraying.
Complete 2-inch cylinder f. o. b. Augusta.....$20.75
Complete 2½-in. cylinder f. o. b. Augusta..... 26.75

Gould's Pomona Spray No. 1100—
Powerful spray.
Complete, without barrel, f. o. b. Augusta.....$12.75
Complete, with barrel, f. o. b. Augusta..... 15.75

Gould's Fruitall No. 1188—
Complete, without barrel, f. o. b. Augusta.....$ 9.00
Complete, with barrel f. o. b. Augusta..... 11.00

Gould's Spray Tank No. 1380—
Complete f. o. b. Augusta $21.00

Gould's Barrel Cart No. 1133—
Constructed so as to carry any size barrel.
Complete f. o. b. Augusta.....$10.00



No. 561½

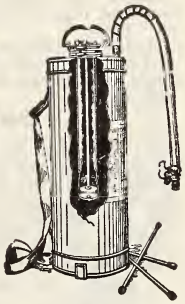
No. 1129

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 561½—
A well-built, durable bucket spray, easily operated.
Price complete with 3-ft. lead.....$6.00

Gould's Bucket Spray No. 1129—
Price complete with 3-ft. lead.....$4.50

Gould's Extension Rods No. 1437—
Complete brass lined.....$3.50

Success



Brown's Knapsack

Deming's No. 659—
Used largely for spraying cattle.
Complete with 10-ft. lead and nozzle.....$5.00

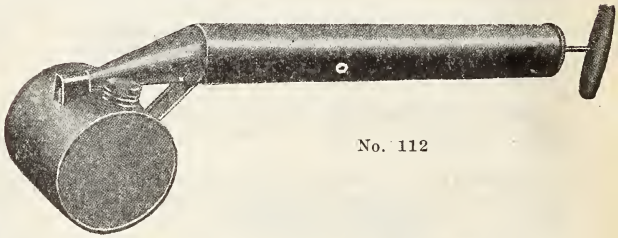
Auto Spray Pumps—
"Brown's Knapsack," the best knapsack compressed air sprayer known. Convenient and easy to operate.
Galvanized iron, each $4.50
Brass, each 6.00

Lowell's Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer—
The latest and most improved sprayer for small orchards, gardens and truckers.
Price, each, complete.....$6.00

Success Whitewash Spray Machine—
Deeming's Universal, the only small spray pump we know that can be used successfully for both spraying and whitewashing. Six pumps in one.
Price, Galvanized Iron, complete.....$ 8.00
Brass, complete 10.50

Hand Sprayers

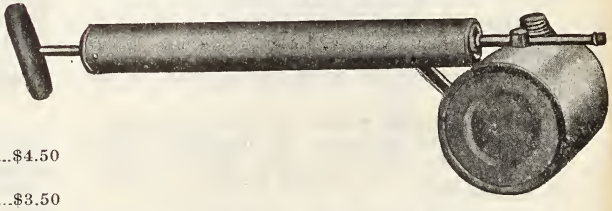
Every one knows the uses of a small hand sprayer, and no home should be without one. We carry a complete line—one of the best assortments we can possibly find.



No. 112

Lowell's No. 112 Hand Sprayer, each.....$0.50
Lowell's No. 101 Glass Tank Hand Sprayer.... .60
This sprayer has a glass tank that is easy to remove and clean, and any kind of liquid can be used and no damage to the tank.

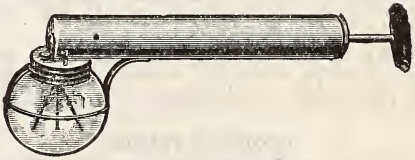
Lowell's No. 115 Continuous Hand Sprayer—



The best hand sprayer known. Each.....75c

Lowell's No. 108 Dust Blower—
Each 60c
Nothing is better for spraying lice powders and dry insecticides.

Tennant's Spray Atomizer—



Excellent for flowers, houses, etc.
Small size, each 40c
Large size, each 75c

Hose—
Best 5-ply for spray machines, per foot.....15c

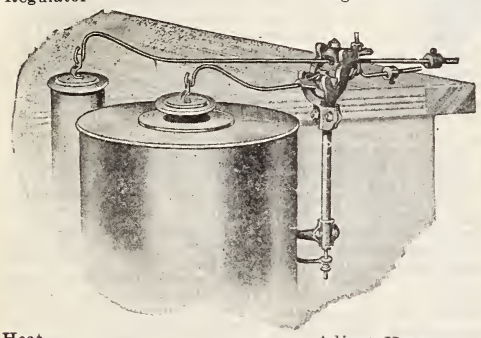
Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies

We haven't space here to give full description of all Incubators, Brooders, etc., we handle, but any article in this catalog that interests you, write us and we will mail you special literature, giving full descriptions.

Latest Models

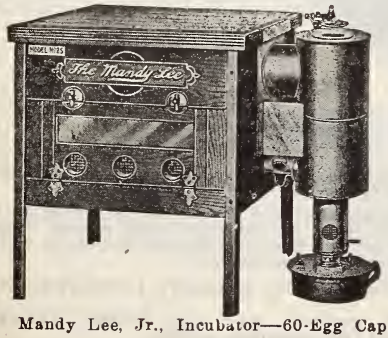
The Mandy Lee is the only incubator in which every feature is automatically regulated. No other incubator regulates anything except heat. The Mandy Lee regulates automatically heat, moisture and ventilation. There is no guess work. It cuts down moisture and increases ventilation if heat runs too high; then vice versa, if heat runs low. It works while the operator is away, or asleep, and insures uniform and big hatches of strong chicks.

The New Triple Regulator for Automatic Regulation of Heat, Moisture and Ventilation



New Triple Regulator

We have sold and handled most all of the standard incubators in the past few years, and, after careful test, we have decided that the Mandy Lee has no equal, and we not only recommend this machine, but guarantee every one that we send out. While we haven't sufficient space to describe fully all the details of the Mandy Lee, we can say, out of several carloads that we have handled in the past, there has not been one that did not give satisfaction, and we have letters from customers throughout our territory reporting wonderful hatches.

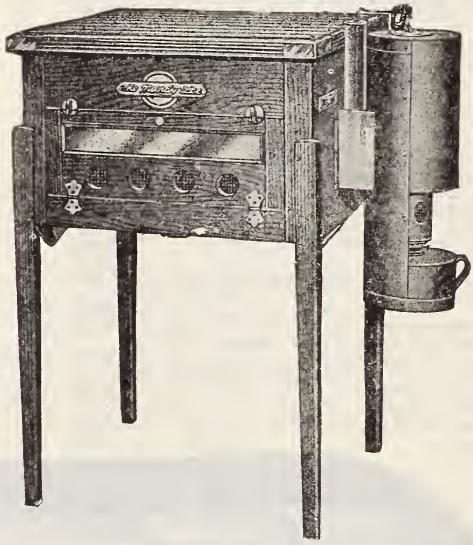


Mandy Lee, Jr., Incubator—60-Egg Capacity

Mr. Geo. H. Lee.

Dear Sir:—I just want to let you know how my Mandy Lee has been hatching chicks for me. I first bought one of your little 60-egg machines and I filled it up with common eggs, for I had never run before, and the first hatch I got 43 chicks out of 59 eggs. I never tested out at all. My next hatch, 37 out of 55 eggs. Next one, 27 ducks out of 35 eggs, and that was in all kinds of bad weather, so I went to Willet's and bought one of your 100-egg machines and I filled it up in May, and it was getting hot some down here, and when I tested out I had 85 eggs and got 68 strong chicks, and in June I got 76 chicks out of 83 eggs and had three eggs pipped but dead in the shell. Well, I think that is hatching some, and if you make a better machine than the Latest Mandy Lee, you will have to make one that will lay eggs. Well, Mr. Lee, I have never tried any other machine and don't think there is any use. The Mandy Lee is good enough for me, and I don't forget to talk Mandy Lee to anyone who wants to hatch chicks.

Yours truly,
J. J. MENGER,
726 Kollock St., Augusta, Ga.



Mandy Lee Incubator, Latest Model—140-Egg Capacity

The Manufacturers' Guarantee

We guarantee that the new Mandy Lee Incubator, equipped with the new Automatic Regulator for handling Heat, Moisture and Ventilation, will, on a series of competitive hatches of eggs taken from the same flock, beat any other incubator in the world from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, and in any climate, season or altitude.

We guarantee further that it will bring **better, larger and stronger** chicks; also, that it will bring **more and better** chicks than can be had from hens covering the same number of eggs. We guarantee our largest incubators to do equally as good work as any of our smaller sizes.

Our instructions must be followed and, in competitive hatches, eggs from the same flocks must be used. We must be immediately and directly notified by the user of the machine in case of any dissatisfaction, and with full information about the operation of the incubator.

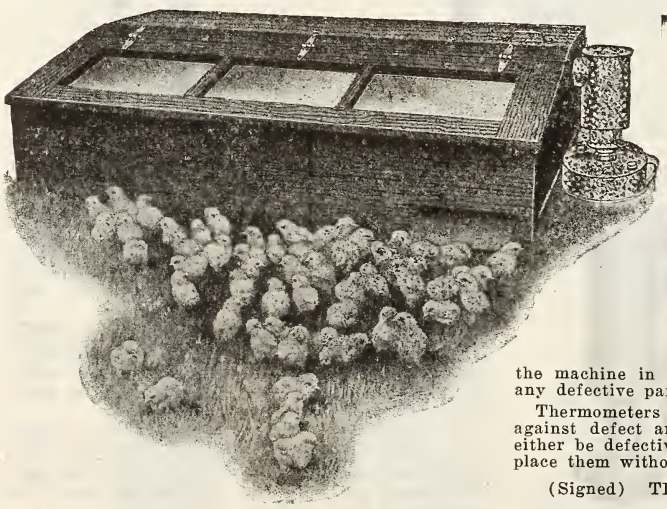
GEO. H. LEE CO.

Prices Mandy Lee Incubators

Mandy Lee Jr.	60 eggs	$10.00
Mandy Lee Regular	100 eggs	16.00
Mandy Lee Regular	140 eggs	20.00
Mandy Lee Regular	200 eggs	25.00
Mandy Lee Regular	300 eggs	32.00
Mandy Lee Hygrometers		2.00
Tycos Hygrometers		1.50
Hygrometer Wicks, each		.05

Mandy Lee Incubator Parts and Supplies

A—Heater	Each	$2.50
B—Perforated Cylinder	Each	.30
C—Damper for Heater	Each	.10
D—Arm Carrying Heater Damper	Each	.15
E—Knife Edge Balance	Each	.15
F—Balance Weight	Each	.15
G—Moisture Pipe	Each	.50
H—Damper for Moisture Pipe	Each	.10
J—Arm Carrying Damper for Moisture Pipe	Each	.15
K—Knife Edge Balance	Each	.15
L—Upper Adjusting Rod and Nut	Each	.10
M—Double Yoke	Each	.35
N—Connecting Pipe	Each	.20
O—Lower Adjusting Rod and Nut	Each	.20
P—Arm	Each	.15
Q—Bracket	Each	.20
R—Adjusting Nut	Each	.05
S—Lamp Hanger	Each	1.00
T—Chimney	Each	.40
U—Lamp (complete except burner)	Each	.50
V—Pan for Lamp Hanger	Each	.25
Water Rod (carrying wafer to inside machine)	Each	.40
Incubator Legs	Each	.35
Lamp and Burner complete	Each	.90
Burners (Special Mandy Lee)	Each	.40
Double Wafer	Each	.50
Bolts and Nuts (complete) for Heater	Dozen	.30
Heater (complete except lamp and chimney)	Each	2.50
Thermometers, Mandy Lee Incubator	Each	.75
Moisture Pans (1913 model, 100 and 140-egg sizes)	Each	1.00
Moisture Pans (1913 model, 200-egg size or larger)	Each	1.15
Wicks—Lamp	2 for	.05
Egg Testers	Each	.30



Mandy Lee Regular Brooder (Indoor)

Mandy Lee Brooders

LATEST MODELS

The Mandy Lee Brooders are probably the best known of all. The direct contact heat has made them so popular that it hardly seems necessary to go into much detail describing them. The Mandy Lee Indoor Brooders have long been without an equal, and today, with their full line, there are no Brooders on the market that are giving the actual results and satisfaction.

Prices Mandy Lee Brooders

Mandy Lee Outdoor Heated, complete	$18.00
Mandy Lee Regular, Indoor, complete	13.00
Mandy Lee Secondary, complete	8.00
Mandy Lee No. 10 Fireless	8.00
Mandy Lee No. 8 Fireless	5.00

If interested in Mandy Lee Incubators and Brooders, write us for complete catalog.

Buckeye Incubators

While this is a cheap or medium-priced Incubator, it is one guaranteed by the manufacturers, and the latest models have all the latest improvements. Each machine is made to last a lifetime, as nothing enters their construction but wood, copper, steel and brass. So you can truthfully say they are "Wear Proof." For twenty-two years Buckeye Incubators have been sold with a guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg, and in every case where they fail to fulfill this guarantee, the machines have been taken back by the manufacturers. The total number that have been returned has been less than one-tenth of one per cent.

During the season of 1913 and 1914, which covers a period of eight months, nearly a hundred thousand Buckeye Incubators were sold.

The Buckeye Incubators are hot water machines, but so simply constructed that any boy or girl can operate it. There are just three essential features to the successful hatching of eggs, these are, correct temperature, proper ventilation and a certain amount of moisture. Unless these essentials are absolutely correct, the Incubator must fail to a greater or less degree. These Incubators are so constructed that these essential features can be regulated and controlled with the least trouble. These Incubators are practically fireproof and each bears the Underwriters' Label of approval.

Here is the guarantee that is packed in every Buckeye Incubator:

GUARANTEE No. 231,175

This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, to be complete in every detail and in perfect working order.

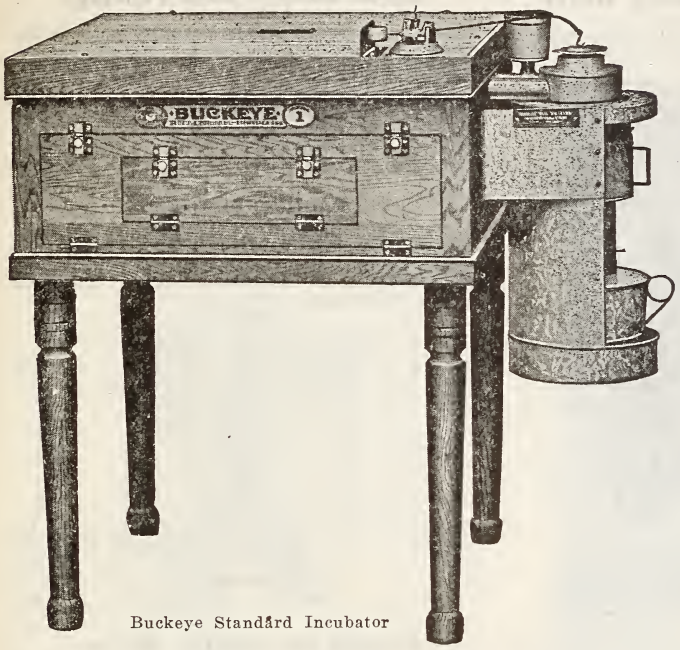
We guarantee the efficiency of all its mechanical parts, and the material of which it is constructed is guaranteed against deterioration from wear for a period of five (5) years.

If this Incubator, or any part thereof, should fail to fulfill our guarantee, the entire machine or any defective part (excepting thermometers and lamp burners) may be returned to us any time within five (5)years, and we will place the machine in perfect working order, and replace any defective part, without charge.

Thermometers and lamp burners are guaranteed against defect and breakage upon arrival. Should either be defective or broken on arrival, we will replace them without charge.

(Signed) THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.

This guarantee goes with EVERY BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, regardless of price.



Buckeye Standard Incubator

Note that every Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg at the time you buy it, and it must keep on hatching every hatchable egg for five years.

Every part of every machine is guaranteed to be mechanically perfect, and any part that wears out or breaks through wear, will be replaced or repaired without charge any time within five years.

Prices Buckeye Incubators

Buckeye Standard, 60-Egg Capacity	$10.00
Buckeye Standard No. 1, 110-Egg Capacity	18.00
Buckeye Style E, 60-Egg Capacity	7.50

Buckeye Brooders

LATEST MODELS

These Brooders are equipped with regulators, same as the Incubators, and there is no danger of getting too hot or cold, as in some, which often causes the loss of quite a lot of chicks. They have overhead heat, using the hot water system, and it keeps every corner of the Brooder at exactly the same temperature and avoids crowding. These Brooders are made of the very best material and with care should last a lifetime.

Prices Buckeye Brooders

Buckeye No. 1 Indoor Brooder, 50 Chick Capacity	$ 8.00
Buckeye No. 3 Indoor Brooder, 100 Chick Capacity	10.00
Buckeye No. 2 Outdoor Brooder, 50 Chick Capacity	12.00
Buckeye No. 4 Outdoor Brooder, 100 Chick Capacity	18.00
Buckeye No. 5 Fireless Brooder	2.00
Buckeye No. 6 Fireless Brooder	3.00

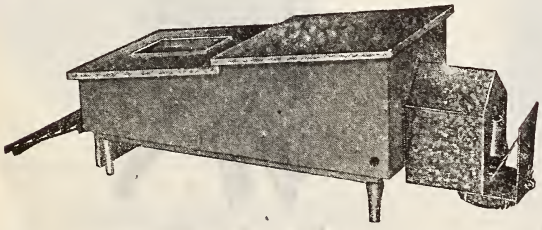
Price List of Extra Parts for Buckeye Incubators and Brooders

Thermometer for Incubators	$ .75
Thermometer for Brooders	.60
Thermometer Holders for Incubators	.15
Lamp Bowls for Standard and Style A Incubators	.60
Lamp Bowls for Brooders No. 1 and No. 3	.50
Lamp Bowls for Brooders No. 2 and No. 4	1.25
Lamp Supports for Standard Incubators	1.50
Lamp Supports for Brooders Nos. 2 and 4	1.25
Lamp Burners for all Incubators and Brooders	.25
Lamp Wicks for all Incubators and Brooders (per dozen)	.25
Lamp Chimneys for all Incubators and Brooders	.30
Thermostats for Incubators	1.50
Brass Connecting Rod and Nut for Incubator Regulators	.25
Lever and Bracket for Incubator Regulators	.75
Thermostat and Bracket for Brooders	.75
Lever and Bracket for Brooder Regulators	.65
Connecting Rod for Brooder Regulators	.10
Buckeye Hot Water Tanks (complete)—	
For Incubators "Standard 60," Style A	1.50
For Incubators "Standard"	5.00
For Brooders No. 1 and No. 2	1.50
For Brooders No. 3 and No. 4	2.50
Filling Tube Caps	.10
Draw Off Caps	.10
Egg Trays	.40

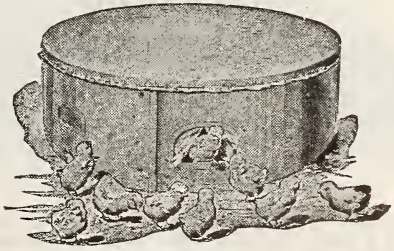
The Lullaby Brooder

Many people want a small brooder often to raise a special lot of chicks, or take care of a brood that has been deserted by their mother, and do not want a high priced machine; they will find this complete and practical.

Price, each, delivered $1.50



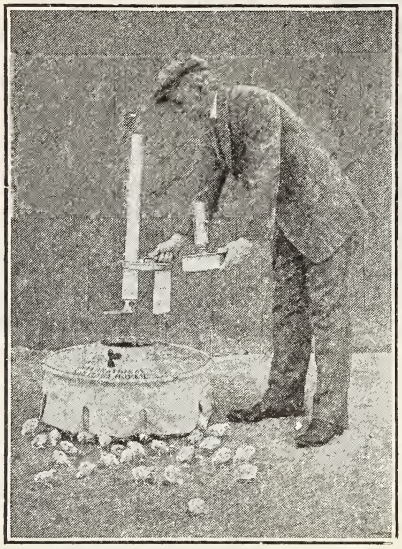
Buckeye Outdoor Brooder



Lullaby Brooder

The International Sanitary Hover

Quite a number of hovers offered on the market are not practical and are absolutely worthless. We



can recommend this one, and it is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If interested, write for catalog giving complete description.
Price, each $8.50

Buckeye Portable Colony House

We believe the best Colony House on the market. This can be equipped with a Sanitary Hover, and will make the most up-to-date outdoor brooder house to be had, and will last indefinitely, taking care of chicks from time hatched until full grown. 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet high, complete with floors and roosts.
Price f. o. b. Augusta $16.00
Price f. o. b. Springfield, Ohio 14.00
If floors are not desired, deduct $1.00 from either price.

Buckeye Sectional Laying House

6 feet wide, 8 feet deep, 6½ feet high. Complete two roosts, drop board and laying boxes, f. o. b.
Springfield, Ohio $25.00
Augusta, Georgia 30.00
Galvanized steel or Flintkote roof furnished with each house. Additional sections including everything but one end, f. o. b.
Springfield, Ohio $23.00
Augusta, Georgia 28.00

Chick Shelters

The addition of a Chick Shelter to an outdoor brooder makes a complete outfit for brooding chicks. They not only give shade and protection from sudden storms, but keep out rats, cats and other prowling animals.
Price, size 3x6 feet, each $5.00

Model Brood Coop

This is a very handy coop for hen with chicks. It may be used first to set the hen in, and then is a house for them after they are hatched.
Price, size 2x4½ feet $4.75

Union Poultry Lock Fencing

Union Lock is the standard poultry fence of the day, making not only one of the neatest, but the strongest and cheapest fence that can be built.
Price per roll of 10 rods, or 165 feet—

2 feet high, 165 feet long	$2.50
3 feet high, 165 feet long	2.95
4 feet high, 165 feet long	3.75
5 feet high, 165 feet long	4.25
6 feet high, 165 feet long	4.75

Poultry Netting

50 Yards to Roll

Used for fencing houses, chick runs, and many other things about the poultry farm. We hanle only the **Best Grade.**

			Price			Price
1	ft.	1-in. mesh	$1.75	1	yard	$ .05
2	ft.	1-in. mesh	3.30	1	yard	.10
3	ft.	1-in. mesh	4.95	1	yard	.12½
4	ft.	1-in. mesh	6.60	1	yard	.16
5	ft.	1-in. mesh	8.25	1	yard	.20
6	ft.	1-in. mesh	9.90	1	yard	.25
1	ft.	2-in. mesh	.75	1	yard	.03
2	ft.	2-in. mesh	1.35	1	yard	.04
3	ft.	2-in. mesh	2.05	1	yard	.05
4	ft.	2-in. mesh	2.70	1	yard	.07
5	ft.	2-in. mesh	3.40	1	yard	.09
6	ft.	2-in. mesh	4.00	1	yard	.11

On any wire we list, if you intend using large amounts, we will be glad to give you a special price.

STAPLES

For putting up wire ..... 1 lb., 5c; 6 lbs., 25c

Roofing for Poultry Houses

INDRUROID ROOFING

This is not a cheap roofing, but standard and one of the very best on the market. Cement, nails, and overlap free.

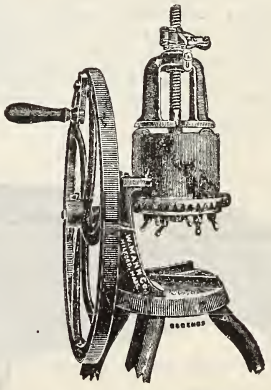
Price per Square
(100 square feet)

1-ply	$2.25
2-ply	3 25
3-ply	5.00

Deduct 15 per cent, 5 roll lots; 20 per cent, larger amounts.

Bone Mills

No poultryman can afford to be without a bone mill, and the best is always the cheapest. We carry a full line of bone mills, only the best makes, and which are guaranteed by the manufacturers.

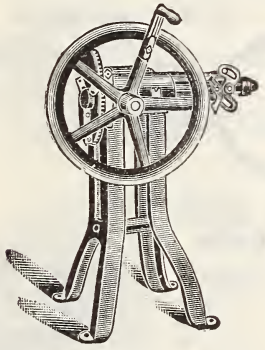


Mann's Bone Mill

Mann's Bone Mills

	Prices
Mann's No. 5C, with crank handle	$ 6.00
Mann's No. 5B, with balance wheel	8.00
Mann's No. 5BM, with balance wheel	10.40
Mann's No. 7, with balance wheel and stand	12.00
Mann's No. 7½, Semi-Power Machine	16.00
Mann's No. 9, balance wheel on stand	18.40
Mann's No. 11, Power Machine	26.00
Mann's No. 12, Power Machine	30.00

Prices Standard Bone Mill



Standard No. 10,	complete	$ 6.75
Standard No. 9,	complete	8.80
Standard No. 8,	complete	10.50
Standard No. 6,	complete	13.50
Standard No. 3,	complete	17.50
Standard No. 4,	complete	19.90

We can also furnish larger Power Mills.

If interested in Bone Cutters, write for catalog of either Mann's or Standard, which will give you full descriptions.

Mann's Clover Cutter

Without Stand (for use on bench or table)	$ 8.00
With Iron Stand, complete	10.00

The Black Hawk Grist Mill

Price $3.00

Black Hawk Corn Sheller

Price $2.00

Empire Training and Exhibition Coops.

We are agents for the Empire Cooping Company, and can furnish any coops listed by them. We carry a full line in stock. Write for their catalog giving full descriptions and prices.

Empire Shipping Coops

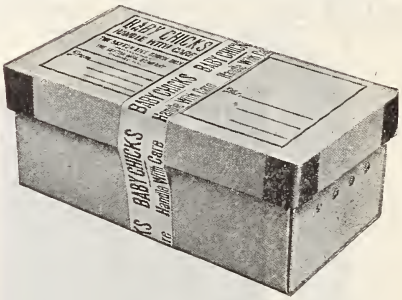
Single Coop,	size 12x22x25 in. ..... each	$0.90
Trio Coop,	size 18x22x25 in. ..... each	1.10
Pen Coop,	size 22x22x25 in. ..... each	1.15

Erie Shipping Coops

		Each.	Doz.
Erie No. A,	12x16x17	$ .40	$3.50
Erie No. B,	12x18x22	.45	4.00
Erie No. C,	12x22x22	.50	4.25
Erie No. D,	20x22x22	.55	5.25
Erie No. E,	20x24x22	.60	6.25

The Sefton Live Chick Box

Made especially for shipping live chicks. Amount saved in express will alone pay for boxes.

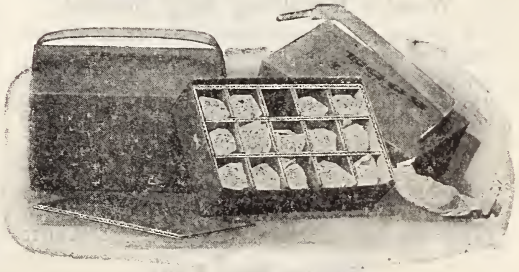


Prices.

25-chick	size, 12x 6x5;	each, 20c	doz.	$1.35
50-chick	size, 12x12x5;	each, 25c	doz.	1.85
100-chick	size, 24x12x5;	each, 30c	doz.	3.00

The Erie Egg Box

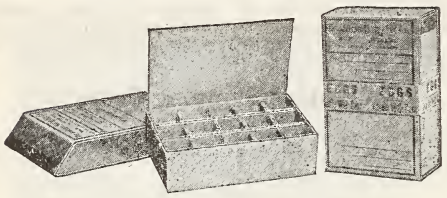
These boxes are especially designed for shipping settings of fancy eggs. Note that each egg is protected upon all sides with one thickness of corrugated paper. When the top is on and the handle is inserted it locks the box so there can be no substitution of inferior eggs. The handle serves its purpose in carrying the package and also the expressmen are not liable to drop everything on a box with a veneer handle, as it is a reminder.



Prices.

1 setting	size	Each, 20c;	Doz., $1.35
2 setting	size	Each, 25c;	Doz., 2.00

The Anderson Egg Box



Prices—Folded flat for shipment.

50-egg size	Each, 35c; Doz., $2.75
100-egg size	Each, 60c; Doz., 4.50

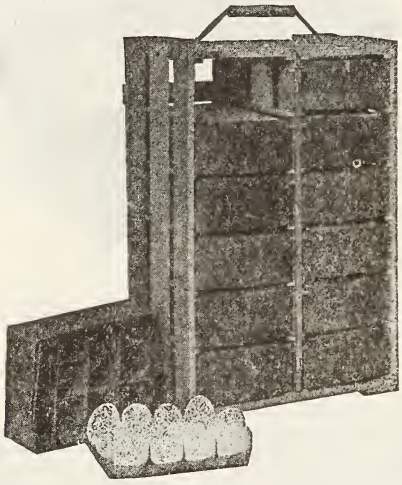
Paper Egg Boxes for Market Eggs

Dozen	$ .25
100	.90
1,000	7.50

We can furnish these printed in any style customers may wish at 50c per 1,000 additional.

Farmers' Modern Egg Carriers

Holds 12 dozen. No breaking. Especially constructed for handling market eggs.



Price, complete, each	$1.50
Extra jute board fillers, dozen	.75
Extra egg tray fillers, dozen, 25c; 100	4.00

Wood's Revolving Egg Cabinet

A practical device for taking care of and turning eggs that are kept for hatching purposes.

	Price
150-egg size, weight 30 lbs., each	$3.00
288-egg size, weight 55 lbs., each	5.00
560-egg size, weight 75 lbs., each	6.25

Cornell's Trap Nest

This is one of the best nests on the market today, strongly built and will last with proper care indefinitely.

Price, each $1.75

Bisque Nest Eggs

The most ideal china nest egg known. Can hardly be told from natural eggs. Don't break easily.

Price ..... Each, 5c; Doz., 35c

Knox Lice Expelling Nest Eggs

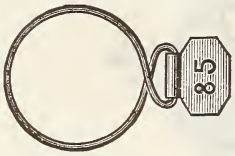
A Lice Killer and Nest Egg combined in one. These are effective, lasting, not expensive, and superior to others in form, size, and appearance. They look exactly like natural eggs.

Price ..... Each, 10c; Doz., 75c

Leg Bands

We carry in stock a full line of the most popular and best selling Leg Bands. The ones we list are old and standard and are used by the majority of poultrymen.

Climax Leg Bands



Prices Prepaid	
12	$ .15
25	.25
50	.45
100	.75
500	3.25
1,000	6.00

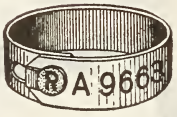
Double Clinch Leg Bands

Prices Prepaid	
12	$ .15
25	.25
50	.40
100	.65
500	2.75
1,000	5.25

Leader Adjustable Leg Bands

Prices Prepaid	
12	$ .15
25	.25
50	.40
100	.65
500	2.75
1,000	5.25

Smith Sealed Leg Bands



Prices Prepaid.	
12	$ .30
25	.50
60	1.00
100	1.50
500	6.50
1,000	12.50

Sealers for Smith Seal Leg Bands

Plain, each	$ .50
Lettered Jaw	.65

Open Pigeon Leg Bands—Bantams and Pigeons

12	$ .15
25	.25
50	.40
100	.65
500	2.75
1,000	5.25

Pilling's French Poultry Killing Knives

Price, postpaid 50c

Poultry Markers

You should keep a record of your birds, mark them as soon as hatched; the different dates hatches, etc., should be kept. We carry several makes of the best.

Model Poultry Marker

Each 35c

Lambert's Marker

Each 25c

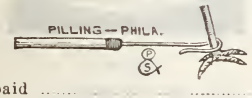
Pettey's Marker

Each 25c

Judging Sticks

PRICES—Small, 65c; medium, 85c; large, $1.00.

Pilling Fowl Catcher



Price, postpaid 20c

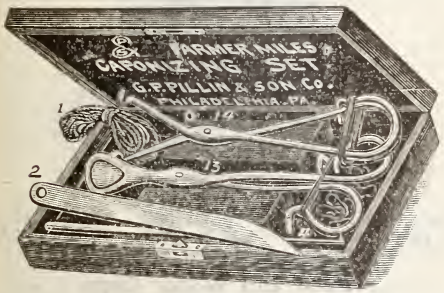
Caponizing Instruments

We carry in stock a complete line of Caponizing Instruments and Poultry Surgical Cases. Write us for literature if interested.

Pilling's Philadelphia Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, $2.50.

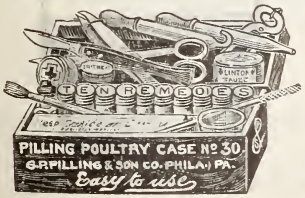
Pilling's Farmer Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, $3.00.

Pilling's Cupped Forcep Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, $5.00.



Farmer Miles' Caponizing Sets, complete with instructions, $7.50.

Pilling's Poultry Surgical Cases



Pilling's Poultry Surgical Case, No. 15.....$1.50
Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 30 ..... 3.00
Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 50 ..... 5.00
Pilling's Poultry Medical and Surgical Case, No. 75 ..... 7.50

Food Hoppers

Food Hoppers, Water Founts are absolute necessities for poultry raisers. If interested in any we list below, would be glad to send full description and literature.

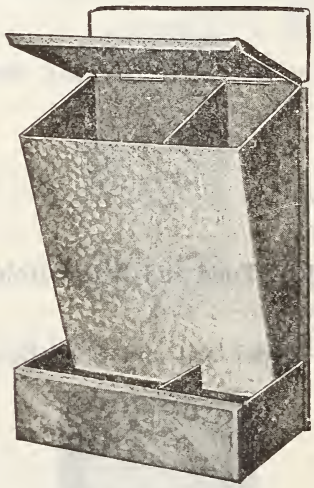
Favorite Dry Food Hoppers

Rust proof and never clog.
12-inch, each $1.00
18-inch, each 1.25
24-inch, each 1.50

Favorite Chick Feeders

10-inch, each ..... .75

Model Dry Food Hoppers



Price, each, 75c; ½ dozen.....$3.25

Norwich Automatic Feeders

Price.

No. 1—1 peck $2.50
No. 2—½ bushel 3.50
No. 3—1 bushel 4.10
No. 4—1½ bushel 5.00

Davis Food and Water Fountains

Price, each, 25c: ½ dozen.....$1.25

Coate's Automatic Poultry Exerciser and Feeder

Price.

No. 1 holds 6 quarts.....$1.25
No. 2 holds 8 quarts..... 2.00
No. 3 holds 12 quarts..... 3.00
No. 4 holds 20 quarts..... 3.50

Six in One Exerciser and Feeder

20-quart size, each.....$3.75

Overall Feeder

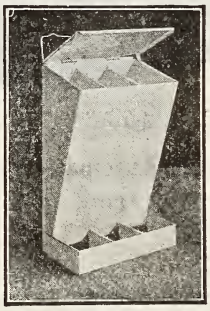
Price.

Chick size .....$ .30
6 quart size ..... .40
1 peck size ..... .50

Hallock Food and Water Holders

Price, each, 75c; ½ dozen $3.25

Model Grit and Shell Boxes



Price, each, 50c; ½ dozen $2.75

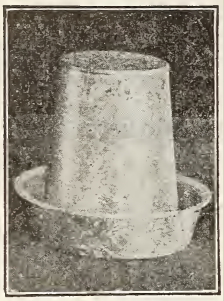
Beise Drinking Founts

Price.

No. 1—3 quarts .....$ .45
No. 2—3 gallons ..... .75
No. 3—3 gallons ..... .85
No. 4—4 gallons ..... .95

Davis All Rite Founts

Price, each, 15c; ½ dozen.....75c



Model Drinking Founts

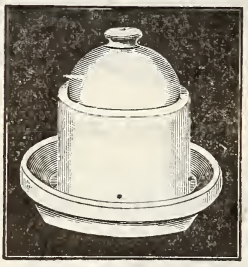
1 quart size, 20c,
½ dozen $1.00

2 quart size, 25c;
½ dozen 1.25

3-quart size, 30c:
½ dozen 1.50

4 quart size, 40c;
½ dozen 1.75

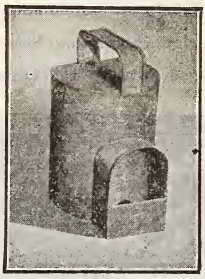
Sanitary Stone Drinking Founts



Price.

1 quart size, each 20c; ½ dozen.....$1.00
2 quart size, each 25c; ½ dozen..... 1.25
4 quart size, each 40c; ½ dozen..... 1.75

Model Wall Founts



Price.

Gallon size, each, 50c; ½ dozen.....$2.50
2 gallon size, each 75c; ½ dozen..... 3.25

Feed and Water Cups

Single size, each 15c; pen size.....20c

Poultry Remedies

All remedies listed below we have handled for a number of years; all are reliable. For some we are agents. Any listed we can recommend.

Poultry Powders and Egg Producers

Magic Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; large size, 50c.

International Poultry Powder, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, $1.00.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator, 10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00, $1.25, $2.50, $5.00 and $10.00.

Conkey's Laying Tonic, 1½-lb. pkg., 25c; 3¼-lb. pkg., 50c; 7-lb. pkg., $1.00.

Lee's Egg Maker, 2½-lb. pkg., 25c; 12½-lb. pkg., $1.25; 25-lb. pkg., $2.00.

Willet's Egg Producer, 2½-lb. pkg., 25c; 6-lb. pkg., 50c.

Roup Remedies

Conkey's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large size, $1.00.

Rust Roup Pills, small size, 25c; medium, 50c; large, $1.00.

Willet's Roup Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Sorehead and Chicken Pox Remedies

Conkey's Chicken Pox Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.
Conkey's Healing Ointment, 50c.
Southern Wonder, $1.00.

White Diarrhoea Remedies

Chix	$ .50
Conkey's	.50
Lee's	.50

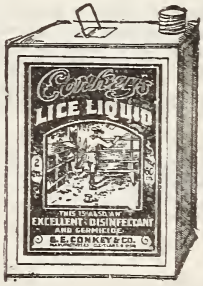
Cholera Remedies

Conkey's Cholera Redemdy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.
Dodge's Four C's, 25c.
Lee's Germozone, 50c.
Willet's Cholera Remedy, small size, 25c; large, 50c.

Miscellaneous Poultry Remedies

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy	$ .50
Conkey's Worm Powder	.50
Conkey's Gape Remedy	.50
Conkey's Limber Neck Remedy	.50
Conkey's Poultry Laxative	.25
Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy	.50
Conkey's Flea Salve	.25
Oculum	.50
Model Poultry Remedies, case	2.00

Lice and Insect Killers



Lambert's Death to Lice	10c, 25c, 50c and $1.00
Lee's Insect Powder	25c and 50c
Conkey's Insect Powder	25c and 50c
Saylor's Insecticide	10c and 25c
Conkey's Head Lice Ointment	10c and 25c
Conkey's Lice Liquid	35c, 60c and $1.00
Lee's Lice Liquid	35c, 60c and $1.00

Contagion Rat Death

Every poultry raiser knows the necessity of ridding his place of rats, yet with poisons it is a dangerous process, and often very costly to users—and most preparations are a complete failure. We offer this after successful trials. What poisons, traps, and cats have failed to do, is now done by a microbe. The rat is doomed! Greatest success in Europe and America. The Process—Feed on bread the living culture (as grown on the surface of a nutrient jelly, and which can be kept twelve months). Rat or mouse eating it immediately catches a disease which is contagious, and is fatal in seven or fourteen days. This contagion is spread by the rat among the others—the whole tribe is exterminated! All evidence has shown it to be harmless to man and domestic animals. We use Heyl's Pat. Stoppers—keeps alive bacteria twelve months. To be used in all docks, warehouses, stores, farm buildings, private homes, and in any rat or mouse infested fields.

Price—One box, postpaid, 50c; wholesale, one dozen, $4.00, f. o. b. Augusta. Manufactured solely for us for America by our bacteriologist.

DOG REMEDIES

Cartwright's Acme Mange Cure

It's the one and only cure for all skin diseases on dogs and all domestic animals. A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of mange, the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog owner everywhere. Absolutely non-poisonous. Our guarantee behind every sale. You are the judge; if it does not do all we claim for it under directions and fair trial your money back on request.

Price, per bottle, 50c; 1 dozen.....$4.00

Cartwright's Dog and Toilet Soap

A valuable soap, which should be used by every dog owner in the country. It prevents all skin diseases, improves the coat, and it is a valuable exterminator of insects, parasites on all domestic animals.

Price, 20c; postpaid, 25c; 1 dozen.....$1.40

The above preparations are guaranteed and can be recommended by any lover of dogs, as they are used by thousands all over the Southern states.

Glover's Imperial Dog Remedies

	Bottle.
Glover's Distemper Remedy	$1.00
Glover's Mange Remedy	.50
Glover's Vermifuge	.50
Glover's Blood Purifier	.50
Glover's Diarrhoea Remedy	.50
Glover's Liniment	.50
Glover's Black Tongue Remedy	.50
	Box.
Glover's Liver Pills	$ .50
Glover's Digestive Pills	.50
Glover's Condition Pills	.50
Glover's Worm Capsules	.50

We carry a full line of the above remedies, which are known by all dog owners. If interested write for Dr. Glover's book on dog diseases—free.

Spratt's Dog Soap; 25c size, dozen.....$1.75
Lister's Dog Soap; 10c size, dozen..... .84

Sergeant's Dog Remedies

	Box.
Sergeant's Mange Cure	$ .50
Sergeant's Condition Pills (small)	.50
Sergeant's Condition Pills (large)	1.00
Sergeant's Sure Shot Capsules	.50
Sergeant's Sure Shot Liquid, bottle	.50
Sergeant's Iron and Arsenic Pills	.50
Sergeant's Iron and Arsenic Pills	1.00
Sergeant's Canker Wash (bottle)	.50
Sergeant's Rheumatic Pills	.50
Sergeant's Constipation Cure	.25
Sergeant's Flea Remedy (bottle)	.25
Sergeant's Soft Carbolic Soap	.25

We are agents for the above well-known remedies. If interested in dogs and their diseases, write for "Free Booklet."

FEED FOR DOGS

Spratt's Meat Fibrine Vegetable Dog Cakes

The standard dog food. Used at the leading kennels and dog shows throughout the world, a staple and constant food for all breeds of dogs.

Price—Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, $7.50; ¾-lb. carton, 10c; 2½-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. carton, 50c.

Spratt's Puppy Biscuits

The standard puppy food. A perfect and whole food for puppies of all breeds. Follow directions on each package.

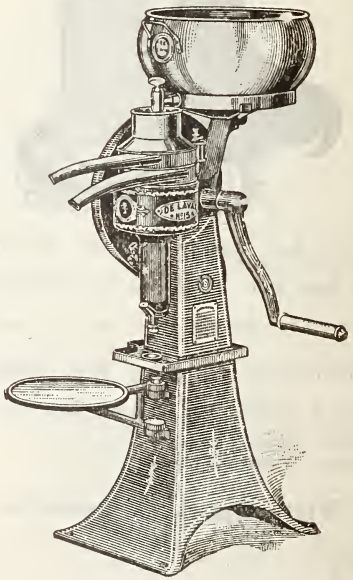
Price—Bulk, 100-lb. boxes, $8.00; ¾-lb. carton, 10c; 2½-lb. carton, 25c; 5-lb. carton, 50c.

Prepared Canned Meat, 2½-lb. cans. **An Ideal** dog food, very convenient, never spoils. 1 can, 50c; dozen, $4.00.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

De Laval Cream Separators

For more than thirty years this has been the standard Cream Separator of the world. Farmers as well as dairymen are finding out the advantages of a separator and that they pay for themselves



within a year. Sooner or later you will buy a separator, and when you do, insist on getting the best. No one keeping two or more cows can afford to be without a separator today, for every three pounds of butter you are making without a separator you can make four pounds or more with a DeLaval, besides the labor saved.

We carry in stock—

No. 5 Capacity guaranteed 135 lbs. per hour $40.00
No. 10 Capacity guaranteed 330 lbs. per hour 65.00
No. 12 Capacity guaranteed 450 lbs. per hour 75.00

If interested, get special catalog.

Milk Bottles (Standard Weight)

½ gallon size	Doz.,	$1.50	Gross,	$16.50
1 quart size	Doz.,	.75	Gross,	8.00
1 pint size	Doz.,	.50	Gross,	5.00
½ pint size	Doz.,	.40	Gorss,	4.00

We make special prices in large quantities.

Milk Bottle Caps

Regular, per box of 5,000	$1.25
Flipper, per box of 5,000	1.30
Certified, per box of 5,000	1.60

Special prices made in large quantities. Can furnish printed in any style wanted.

Milk Bottle and Jar Brushes

No. 50	Each,	$ .20	Doz.,	$1.75
No. 66	Each,	.35	Doz.,	3.00
No. 67	Each,	.40	Doz.,	3.50
No. 65	Each,	.50	Doz.,	4.00

Sterilac Sanitary Milk Pails

Most sanitary milk pail known; recommended by the Board of Health.

Price—Standard Pails, each $2.50
Price—Seamless Pails, each 3.00

Ten per cent discount on lots of 6 or more.

Butter Purifier

Eradicates onion and bitter weed.

Mrs. Lee's, 5-lb. package	Each,	$ .60
Mrs. Lee's, 25-lb. package	Each,	2.50
Mrs. Lee's, 50-lb. package	Each,	4.50

Butter Coloring

Wells & Richardson Bottle, 25c; ½ doz., $1.25
Wells & Richardson Bottle, 50c; ½ doz., 2.25

We carry a full line of all Dairy Supplies. Write us for what you want.

We also list and carry in stock a full line of Animal Feeds and Animal Remedies, and Bird Supplies, Cages, etc. Write for our complete Poultry and Pet Stock Supply Catalog.

Canary Birds

We carry in stock the Hartz Mountain German Canaries. These are the best and sweetest singers known.

We sell guaranteed singers, $3.00 each. Females, $1.50 each.

Bird Cages

We only carry in stock well-made first-class cages. Cheaper cages are worthless. These cages are constructed of strong wire, lacquered, and will not rust or tarnish easily in any climate. These are much more satisfactory than the japanned cages.

BRASS CANARY BIRD CAGES

	Each.
No. 470, 9x6	$1.25
No. 5?2, 10½x7½	1.75
No. 573, 10¾x7¾	2.00
No. 2426, Round, new style	3.00

MOCKING BIRD CAGES

	Each.
Size 17x14x21	$1.25
Size 19x11x17	1.50
Size 21x12x19	1.75
Size 23x14x21	2.00

BREEDING CAGES

	Each.
Size 21x10x11	$1.50
Size 24x12x13	1.75
Brackets for hanging cages	.15
Opal Shell Cups	.10
Single Spring	.05
Double Spring	.10

Bird Supplies and Remedies

	Pkg.	½ Doz.
Mocking Bird Food	$ .25	$1.15
Bird Manna	.15	.75
Bird Bitters	.25	1.25
Egg Restorer	.25	1.25
Plumage Restorer	.25	1.25
Bird Eye Water	.25	1.25
Mite Exterminator	.25	1.25
Moulting Pepper	.25	1.25
	Pkg.	1 Doz.
Bird Seed (1-lb. packages)	$ .15	$1.50
Silver Gravel	.10	.60
Cuttle Fish Bone, pound		.25

Mixed Bird Seed (bulk)—10 lbs., at 10c; 25 to 50 lbs., at 9c; 100 lbs., at 8c per lb.

Gold Fish

Fine healthy specimens. 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c each; $1.00 to $1.25 per dozen.

Fish Food, 10c per box; 3 boxes, 25c.

Fish Globes and Aquariums, 25c to $3.00 each.

Bug Death

(N. L. Willet Seed Co., Agents)

Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.
Pat. in Canada Nov. 2, 1897, and Jan. 25, 1900.

Kills garden insects without injury to the plant. Bug Death contains neither Paris Green, or other arsenical poisons. Bug Death is safe and sure; try it on plants, trees or vines, either dry or in solution.

This is important. You can work freely, handle with impunity and feel that all is safe.

It kills bugs and insects, but it does not injure the plant.

If you raise potatoes, melons, cucumbers, celery, squash, beets, egg plants, currants, cabbage, etc., you will need BUG DEATH, and you cannot afford to do without it.

Will not injure foliage of delicate plants when properly used. Directions on every package.

A man said: "BUG DEATH costs too much. I use Paris Green and other things, and it's good enough."

Good enough is never BEST.

To all buyers of $1.00 worth of Bug Death we will furnish, free on request, "Practical Potato Culture," by Rogers, a 50-cent book of 128 pages.

BUG DEATH is BEST, because: It makes for healthy and thrifty vines, keeping them green and growing later in the season, and, an obvious fact, larger yields; because it means better returns on your investment; because it is easy to apply; because it is much safer than arsenical preparations; because it is a very tenacious powder and will stick better than other preparations; and because it will not burn the vines if properly applied.

BUG DEATH will do for you what it has done for others. Try it and protect your crops and your pocketbook at the same time.

Put up in convenient packages as follows:

Pound, 15c; 3 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12½ lbs., $1.00; 100-lb. drums, $7.50. Express or postage extra. Bug Death can be sent by parcel post.

Your attention is especially called to the new one-pound package, with perforated metal top, put up particularly for particular people; a neat and convenient package for house plants.

BUG DEATH is guaranteed by Danforth Chemical Company under Insecticide Act of 1910, Serial number 126.

DICKEY BUG DEATH DUSTER

Small size, convenient for applying. Each.....25c

ACRE AN HOUR SIFTER

Ideal for applying BUG DEATH on a larger scale. Each 60c

Spray Your Trees and Keep Them Healthy

Spraying young trees as soon as planted is another method of forcing their growth. Frequent applications prevent the insects from gaining a foothold, leaving the tree more vitality with which to grow and bear.

To spray thoroughly, the mist should be applied with pressure enough to reach every crack in the bark and every part of the flower and leaf.

Experienced fruit growers everywhere use

DEMING

SPRAYERS

They are made in nearly forty varieties of styles and sizes including the famous Deming Nozzles.

Bucket, knapsack, compressed air, tank, and power sprayers are all to be found in the complete Deming Catalogue of 44 pages. Write for it and 12 page spraying chart.

THE DEMING CO.

25 Depot Street, Salem, Ohio

Hand and Power Pumps for All Uses

BERCKMANS'

TREES and SHRUBS

PRODUCE

Good Fruit and Beautiful Flowers

We Grow Only the Best Tested Varieties
Why Not Get Them?

CATALOGUE FREE

P. J. Berckmans Co.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1856. AUGUSTA, GA.
Dept. Z.

If you want to beautify your grounds, consult our Landscape Department.

MAGIC STOCK & POULTRY REMEDIES

Made by

Magic Food Co , Chattanooga, Tenn.

A Magic Remedy for Every Animal Ill.

OUR LEADERS

Magic Stock Tonic, 25c, 50c, 75c, $2.50, $7.50 package.

Magic Poultry Tonic, 25c, 50c, 75c, $2.50, $7.50 package.

Magic Roup Cure, 35c and $1.00.

Magic Lice Killer, 10c, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Magicoleum, Liquid Lice Killer and Disinfectant.

Magic Poultry Tonic, makes hens lay—"Acts like Magic."

CARTWRIGHT'S MANGE CURE

A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of mange, the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog owner everywhere. Absolutely non-poisonous. Our guarantee behind every sale. If it does not do all we claim for it under directions and fair trial, your money back on request.

Price, per bottle, 50c; 1 dozen, $4.00.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOG AND TOILET SOAP

It prevents all skin diseases, improves the coat, and it is a valuable exterminator of insects, parasites on all domestic animals.

Price, 20c; postpaid, 25c; 1 dozen, $1.40.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., AUGUSTA, GA.

We have taken this advertisement at the suggestion of Mr. Willet. He says that in dealing with farmers and seed growers he much prefers to buy from those who have printed stationery than those who write on blank paper. It looks more business like.

DON'T YOU THINK SO?

We will print for you and deliver by parcel post within a radius of 300 miles 500 Note Heads and 500 Envelopes for $3.00. Cash with order.

SEND US YOUR COPY

Phoenix Printing Co.

627 Broad Street AUGUSTA, GA.

To all Cotton Seed Planters

COTTON CULLING MACHINE—It takes out all small, light and black slick seeds, which black and inferior seeds, as is well known, germinate quicker and grow off quicker and are therefore left growing in the field in cotton chopping time, while the later germinating normal and better plants are chopped out. Plant less cotton in 1915, but plant better seed on your reduced acreage. Plant a pure, high-grade type of seed, and plant only **Culled Seed**! Culled seed make better cotton, and more cotton. At Clemson College culled seed, in five years' test, increased yearly the acreage out-turn 16 per cent. Our Bowers Culling Machine (electric power) $450.00, has given us uniformly an increase per acre of 20 per cent, as grown with its culled seed, as compared with the out-turn of the same seed unculled. Tell us your Cotton Seed wants as to types and amounts, and we will price you the **culled** or unculled seed, as you prefer.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

THE PEERLESS
Pea and Velvet Bean Hullers

No. 2	$25.00
No. 3	30.00
No. 3 Combined	40.00
No. 4	100.00

No. 2, for Cow Peas, Sorghum, etc., 8 to 10 bushels per hour.

No. 3, larger and heavier than No. 2.

No. 3 Combined, hand power (½ horse power), for Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, etc., 60 to 75 bushels per day.

No. 4, 3 to 5 horse power, 75 to 100 bushels per day of Velvet Beans, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Kaffir.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Agents
Augusta, Ga.

ONE-HORSE KEYSTONE GRAIN DRILL

One man with one horse can put in from five to six acres per day of Oats, Rye, Wheat or Peas, between three to four-foot cotton rows, corn rows, or in open fields.

Drills are four in number; trail is 8 inches apart, covering 28 inches of ground, but can be adjusted to 20 inches. Depth can be regulated. Cut off is positive and insures no waste at the end of the row.

No. 10 machine, $26.00, permits both broadcasting as well as drilling. Made of steel and oak.

KEYSTONE FARM MACHINE CO.
York, Pa.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Agents
Augusta, Ga.

PEANUTS PLANT PICK
With the Benthall Planter and Picker

The two implements necessary to grow peanuts successfully. You cannot afford to be without them. Write for treatise on peanut culture.

BENTHAL MACHINE CO., Suffolk, Va.

DODGE'S Chicken Cholera Compound

A Reliable Preparation for the Treatment of Diseases of Poultry.

Keeps your poultry in a healthy condition; wards off disease and adds dollars to your bank account.

A preparation no poultry raiser can afford to be without. A well known remedy whose good qualities are attested by its thousands of users.

One package sufficient for twenty-five sick fowls, and as a preventative, enough for fifty, given once every thirty days.

Price 25c per package. By mail, 30c.

For sale by wholesale and retail druggists.

DODGE REMEDY COMPANY
La Porte City, Iowa.

THE COTTON SHIPPING INDUSTRY

COTTON BALE TAGS

For Warehousemen and Cotton Shippers

We can furnish Cotton Bale Tags of any kind serially numbered with detachable coupons and printed as wanted. We would be glad to have orders, or duplicate past orders. Write us your wants and specifications.

Can also furnish, for Cotton Bale Tags, plain unlettered tags, No. 6.7.8, and plain tags with coupon—all wired. Send us the tag you use and state amount you buy.

REX BRAND COTTON MARKING INK

Indelible Colors—Green, Black, Purple, Crimson, Blue. Marks or brands cotton. These goods universally used here by Augusta cotton factors, shippers and exporters, and by compresses throughout the South. No one marking or branding cotton bales can afford to do without it. The most indelible and heaviest bodied ink made in United States.

Large Size—2¾-lb., enough to make 50 gallons of ink:

Each.....$2.50 5 packages, each.....$2.25 10 packages, each.....$2.00

Small Size—Enough to make 10 gallons of ink:

Each.....75c Postpaid.....85c

COTTON STENCILS

Cut on tin or copper. Get Special Circular with prices and descriptions as follows: 1st. Initials of Shipper and ditto of Cotton Factor, with "To" between; plate 14x20, tin, $1.00. 2d. "Head Brand" shipper's name, copper, $1.50; tin, $1.15. 3rd. Alphabet, 27 letters, wire frame; per set, copper, $8.00; tin, $6.25; wire runners, 6 for $1.00. 4th. Numerals, 1 to 0, 10 numbers, copper. $3.00.

COTTON MARKING BRUSHES

(All Postpaid)

National, No. 2, each	25c	Nabo, each	60c
Sterling, No. 2, each	35c	Kabo, each	70c
Sterling, No. 3, each	45c	Mobile, each	85c

BRANDING BRUSHES

(With or Without Handles)

Each.....25c Half Dozen.....$1.25 Dozen.....$2.25

STEEL YARDS

For weighing cotton in the seed. One notch to the pound. We will sell these to you, **postpaid,** for various weights as follows: 150 lbs., $1.50; 200 lbs., $1.75; 250 lbs., $2.00.

Get descriptive circular if interested in any of the above.

Note. We carry on the above business in connection with our Cotton Planting Seed Business, which is the largest one conducted for the boll weevil districts and for export.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

SPRING CATALOG

FIELD & GARDEN SEED FOR THE SOUTH

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.